The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 12, 1923

HE DEVASTATION OF JAPAN

UNLESS the reports received in America up to September 4 are overestimated, the loss of life om earthquake, fire, and tidal wave i Tokyo, Yokohama, at least twelve ther Japanese cities, and innumerable mall towns and country or seaside istricts is vastly in excess of that n any other earthquake recorded in istory. Nearest to it comes the Iessina disaster of 1908, when about 5,000 lives were lost, while in the amous destruction of Lisbon in 1755 he loss was about 40,000. Compare vith those figures the statement in he despatches from Japan estimating hat 200,000 people have been killed n Tokyo and Yokohama alone and hat the deaths outside those great ities may reach 100,000. Character- stic views of these two cities are rinted elsewhere in this issue.

However much these estimates may e changed by later and more accurate eports, it is evident that the loss of ife and the destruction of houses, fac- ories, arsenals, and public buildings s beyond comparison with any similar alamity in the history of the civ- lized world.

Typical facts stated in the de- patches are, that Tokyo's business nd financial section is wiped out and cores of thousands of houses de- troyed and that the water system has broken down; that Yokohama's foreign and business sections are de- stroyed; that Nagoya, with a popula- tion of 620,000, has been virtually de- stroyed; that 600 people perished in the collapse of one railway tunnel; that martial law has been established in the ruined cities; that it is pos- sible that the capital of Japan will be moved from Tokyo to some place less directly subject to earthquake at- tacks. Two eminent Japanese states- men, Viscount Takahashi, formerly Premier, and Prince Masayoshi are said to have lost their lives.

While the world is awaiting com- plete reports and is hoping that early accounts may prove exaggerated through fear and confusion, it is pre- paring to give every possible aid to stricken Japan. This country particu- larly may assuredly be counted upon to offer succor quickly, effectively, and generously. President Coolidge in- stantly on receipt of the appalling news issued an urgent appeal to American sympathy and recommended that contributions in money be sent at once to John Barton Payne, the Chairman of the American National Red Cross at Washington. The Presi- dent's appeal was followed at once by one from the American Red Cross, which stated that it had appropriated $100,000 of its reserve funds to Japan's relief and $10,000 to assist Americans caught in the disaster zone. Supplies, nurses, and other workers will be sent at once to the scene of the disaster through methods already systematic- ally planned by the Red Cross for use in such emergencies.

We are sure that our readers will be among the first to answer to these appeals and to express in practical form their deep sympathy for the peo- ple of Japan in their sorrow and suf- fering.

A NEW LINK WITH EUROPE

WHEN, sixty-five years ago, after distressing failure and almost superhuman persistence, the first tele- graphic cable message was sent from Ireland to Newfoundland, the public rejoicing and excitement were great. The message itself declared: "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, and good will toward man." The British Queen and the American President exchanged congratulations, and the name of Cyrus W. Field, to whose enterprise the transatlantic vic- tory was due, was in every mouth. To-day the landing of a cable is almost a commonplace. By 1913 eight cables connected Europe and America, and to-day, if we are rightly informed, the number is an even dozen.

Yet every new link in the chain of mutual knowledge and sympathy is an event of real importance. Last month, in the scene so picturesquely presented in our illustration, the American end of what is described as the fastest and largest deep-sea cable ever laid was landed from the cable ship Faraday at Far Rockaway, on Long Island. The Commercial Cable Company, which owns this cable and several others, an-

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LANDING THE AMERICAN END OF A NEW TRANSATLANTIC CABLE, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND

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nounces that the line is to be completed from Rockaway to Nova Scotia and by way of the Azores and then to Havre, and that the total length of the cable will be more than four thousand miles. The extraordinary statement is also made that it will be capable of transmitting at the same time twelve hundred messages, six hundred in each direction.

THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS HOUSE ROOM

An eight-year building programme that would entail an ultimate outlay of $15,350,000 has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The objection will undoubtedly be raised by uncompromising economists that this expenditure cannot be justified at a time when taxes are almost unbearably high and expenses which cannot be avoided are unprecedentedly heavy. A deeper view, however, might reveal the real economy of the situation to be on the side of Secretary Wallace. The Government pays out annually $170,000 in rentals for buildings occupied by the Department of Agriculture. Even that considerable sum is probably not the largest annual item of expense from inadequate housing.

A Department which, from the nature of its work, should be operated as a unit is scattered through forty-eight widely separated buildings. One important branch is housed six miles from the administration buildings. The Weather Bureau is two miles away. Forest Service and Bureau of Public Roads are nearly a mile away. Even this is not the worst of the situation. Large bureaus, such as that of Plant Industry, are split into fragments through as many as nine buildings. The cost of this wide sundering is necessarily tremendous. But this again is not the largest item of loss to the Government. The heaviest toll comes from the fact that a Department thus situated cannot, even at heavy expense, do the most efficient work.

President Roosevelt, more than fifteen years ago, realized the necessity for an Agricultural building in some measure adequate to the needs of the Department. A beginning was made. Two wings of a building were erected. Then the appropriation was discontinued. What was to have been a serviceable and attractive building stands to-day gaping and incomplete, the unsightliness of it fortunately concealed to some extent by an old and out-of-date brick building which stands across the gap. Had the building been at that time completed, the Government would have saved by now more than $2,000,000 in rents.

The completion of this building is a part of the plan proposed by Secretary Wallace. Even this, however, is far from sufficient for present needs. Another and even more expensive building, but to be located on the same grounds, is asked for. The two would add much to the beauty of the Mall, that great tree-filled space which stretches from the Capitol westward to the Potomac.

Indications are that the programme will probably have the approval of Congress. Senator Smoot, who is Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, recently said that the Department of Agriculture is the worst housed agency of the Government. He is also on record as opposing tax reduction, largely on the ground that heavy expenditures for public buildings will be necessary. Secretary Wallace's programme was very likely one of the things in his mind.

UNCLE SAM AND THE VETERAN

The biggest domestic problem which faced America upon the conclusion of the war was the care and protection of its crippled and disabled veterans.

The Outlook has long been searching for articles which would treat this problem constructively, understandingly, and sympathetically.

From time to time articles and editorials have appeared in The Outlook covering various phases of this problem.

The most complete information on this subject which we have yet been able to secure for our readers will be found in a series of three special articles prepared for The Outlook by

STANLEY FROST

which will begin in next week's issue. These articles, we believe, contain the clearest and fairest summary of the situation which has yet appeared in any journal.

THE ROMANCE OF NUMBERS

Figures as reading matter have been maligned. They are not always dull. Few things are fuller of figures than the summary of foreign trade conditions issued by the United States Department of Commerce; yet if one looks through the eye of the graceful sixes and around the angle of the mystic sevens there is in it a the charm of a travelogue. Far lands are visited and queer peoples are seen so to say, in their house slippers.

Innumerable Chinese families are seen basking in the unaccustomed radiance of kerosene lamps—friendly winking lights dotting the open reaches of the country where formerly all was dark. The farmers made good crops, sold them at high prices, and invested a part of the profits in a radiant, if somewhat odorous, luxury for their families. The figures say simply that China in 1923 bought $11,000,000 more of petroleum products than ever before.

Yucatan, where the "green gold" grows, resounds with the click, not of gun hammers, but of typewriters. In a land popularly supposed in this country to pay little attention to writing or to reading what is written down, regiments of writing-machines are at work. There are 10,000 of them in the Progresso Consular District alone. The figures show that ninety per cent of all typewriters in Yucatan are of one well-known American make.

Village tailors in India are having a bad time with their personal and business budgets. One hundred rupees in a lump sum is more than most of them can command, and they are paying premiums on their poverty to the installment plan. The figures simply tell the story that American sewing-machine manufacturers must be prepared to sell their machines in India, where the tailors are practically the only users, on the basis of five rupees a month.

"Yes, we have no bananas," has been construed by one person at least as the National wail of Americans and to have a literal meaning. He is a resident of the Dominican Republic and has asked the Department of Commerce to give notice of the fact that he can supply a limited quantity of bananas to a destitute people.

Soap factories in Greece are largely one-man or family institutions, somewhat like candle factories on the farms in the early days of this country—a means of using up the surplus tallow. Soap making is a national industry in Greece, because it provides a means of using the low-grade olive oil. That story comes out of the figures' statement that 3,000 tons of caustic soda are sold annually to Greece.

Dull in the main they may be, but

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WHO GOVERNS HERE?

(Twelfth Night, Act I, Scene 2)

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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THEY SAY IT'S LUCKY

From Dora Albert, New York City

Kirby in the New York World

GOING UP?

From Sarah C. Wells, New York City

Reid for the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

WHICH ONE OF THESE BRICKS DO YOU CHOOSE FOR ME TO SOAK YOU WITH
LABOR LEADERS
$2 MILLION DOLLARS CHUCK OFF
20% INCREASE MINERS' WAGES TO PAY LEADERS
COAL CONSUMER
MT
Albert T. Reid

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THIS IS GOING TO REQUIRE SOME DECISION

Clubb in the Rochester Herald

BITUMINOUS COAL
BROWNSTONE ON THE AVENUE
MR. BITUMINOUS COAL:- WONT YOU PLEASE COME OVER TO OUR HOUSE-WARMING PARTY? WE HAVE JUST LEARNED THAT ANTHRACITE MAY NOT SHOW UP! YOURS TRULY MISS HOT AIR FURNACE
INDUSTRIAL WORK CLOTHES

GOING INTO SOCIETY

From W. E. Rosee, Rochester, N. Y.

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Government figures give pictures to those who have the imagination to see them.

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON LONGEVITY

WHAT is the effect of alcohol upon the length of life? In a recent study of certain life insurance statistics, Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, Chief Medical Director for the New York Life Insurance Company, reviews the findings of the so-called Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation for the five-year period 1909–14, which was participated in by the principal life companies of the United States and Canada. These companies numbered forty-three and carried during that period more than ninety per cent of the total old-line insurance in force in those countries. In addition, Dr. Rogers's examination included the statistics of a number of the leading British life companies. Altogether, not far from six million lives were subject to analysis in this investigation, and the facts determined may be accepted as absolute and final.

To begin with, it must be borne in mind that insurance companies insure no habitual drunkards. Neither do they take risks on hard drinkers. So their figures are concerned only with those who are moderate drinkers or who, at most, commit excesses but seldom. The figures are the more astonishing.

The first question determined in this investigation was this: "What is the difference in the mortality rate between total abstainers and persons who drink alcoholic beverages always in moderation?" To answer this question statistics are presented as follows:

MORTALITY RATE AMONG ABSTAINERS AND NON-ABSTAINERS

	Abst. Per Cent.	Non-Abst. Per Cent.
United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution	100	133
The Australian Temperance and General	100	162
The Sceptre Life	100	151
The Scottish Temperance	100	139
The Security Mutual	100	149
The Mutual Life	100	123
The Northwest'n Mutual	100	127
All combined	100	132

These figures are of course based on mortality tables which show the expectancy of life at any given age. Long experience has shown the insurance companies how long, on the average, human life may be expected to be. These percentages refer to this expectancy of life. They show that whereas abstainers, with a mortality of 100 per cent, reach this expectancy, non-abstainers, with a higher mortality, fall far short of the general expectancy of life. If we take the average mortality of all these companies combined, we find that non-abstainers suffer a mortality rate almost one-third greater than that of abstainers. Or, put otherwise, insurance experience shows that on the average non-abstainers cut their lives short 32 per cent by imbibing alcohol.

Examining his data upon the basis of relative mortality among teetotalers, temperate users, and heavier drinkers, Dr. Rogers presents these figures:

	Per Cent.
Total abstainers	100
Moderate—that is, occasional users	119
Daily users of beer	133
Daily users of spirits	166

THE DAMAGE ALCOHOL DOES

WHY insurance companies refuse to insure hard drinkers we learn from figures that Dr. Rogers sets forth. In one group of free, daily users of alcohol, numbering 11,323 lives, where 374 deaths were expected, there were actually 698 deaths, causing a loss to the insuring companies of about $650,000. In another group of quite moderate users, numbering 30,700, the actual deaths totaled 1,725 as against an expectation of 1,460 deaths. This excess cost the insuring companies a loss of approximately $530,000.

One of the most interesting studies of all those made by Dr. Rogers has to do with the death rate of those engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Of these there were more than 60,000 persons. The expected deaths were 3,179, whereas the actual number of deaths totaled 4,495—a mortality of 141 per cent. The financial loss from insuring these 60,000 lives was somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,500,000.

In conclusion, Dr. Rogers says: "The evidence before us is conclusive that the so-called Anstie's limit of 1½ ounces, or three tablespoonfuls, of alcohol a day is far too liberal. Indeed, there appears to be no limit within which alcohol may be entirely harmless. It is as if there were a direct relation between the amount of alcohol used and the amount of damage done to the body. The evidence is strong also that the damage done persists a long time after its use has been discontinued. Any one who uses alcohol now or who has used it in the past is a less desirable risk, other things being equal, than a total abstainer, and his undesirability is in proportion to the freedom with which he has used the drug."

A person who is an undesirable risk from the point of view of an insurance company is hardly a desirable risk from a business point of view. Employers want employees upon whom they can depend—not men who are going to be laid up every little bit and who are going to die untimely deaths. The stand that railways and other corporations have taken against liquor drinking seems, therefore, to be entirely justified.

In some British companies it has long been the custom to insure applicants in two groups, separating the teetotalers from those who drink. According to the figures presented by Dr. Rogers, teetotalers in this country are carrying a burden that properly belongs to non-abstainers. Somebody had to make up that $2,500,000 lost by the companies insuring those 60,000 beverage makers and dealers. The teetotalers of course paid that loss. This is penalizing a man for being careful. The opposite course should be pursued and the careless man penalized by being required to pay higher rates.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE ARMY

THE "Atlantic Monthly" for September contains a remarkable article on the character, spirit, and purposes of the American Regular Army which every civilian who is interested in the structure and temper of his Government ought to read. The article is remarkable for two reasons: First, because of its information, poise, and elevated sentiments; and, second, because its author, Major-General James G. Harbord, has risen from the ranks of private in the United States Army to almost the highest military honors which his country and several foreign countries can bestow.

The uninitiated reader will be surprisd, we think, to learn from this article the achievements of the Regular Army as an agency of peace. It played an important, if not the most important, part in the pioneer development of the country.

> Up to 1855 [says General Harbord] practically all railroads in this country were projected, built, and sometimes operated by our military establishment. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, Northern Central, Boston and Providence, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, and Boston and Albany were thus located, constructed, and initially operated. . . . The Army built the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the old Cumberland Pike from Maryland to Missouri.

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Practically all our Federal and State boundaries were surveyed by it. The Washington Monument, the wings and dome of the National Capitol, the old Post Office Building, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, the War College, the Agricultural Building, the Washington Aqueduct, the parks of the District of Columbia, are the work of military engineers.

The building of the Panama Canal is of course pre-eminently an achievement of the Army when civilians, both French and American, had failed. If Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines become successfully self-governed, it will be because Army officers started them on the right road. General Harbord does not urge young men to go into the Army. The remuneration is low and the demands upon brains and intelligence are high. For "the modern Army officer must be a composite of business man, lawyer, statesman, and priest as well as soldier." It is evident that General Harbord believes that the man who chooses an army career with the purpose of being of service to his country and humanity will find that career one of very real opportunity in association with men of intelligence whose standards of social obligations are high. The rewards, however, are generally to be found in the satisfaction that comes from duty well done.

> A certain grim philosophy prevails among officers of the Army, and it is recognized that the best reward that can come to the American officer as he nears the end of his career is the approbation of those with whom he has served. If those who knew him best, who have shared with him the dangers of flood and field, the vicissitudes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, appraise him as a real man, when the riderless horse with the reversed boots is led slowly behind the flag-draped caisson, and the volleys and the trumpets sound in his honor for the last time, the servant of his country may well trust his fame to the verdict of history.

Although General Harbord entered the Regular Army as a private and rose steadily through the ranks of corporal, sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, lieutenant, major, colonel, and brigadier-general to that of major-general, he is competent to make a just comparison between the civil and military systems of education. In 1886 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and ten years later was also graduated from the United States Infantry and Cavalry School. He became later a graduate of the Army War College at Washington. He was Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the World War, was head of the American military mission to Armenia in 1919, and is at present Departmental Chief of Staff with headquarters at Washington.

Keystone

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT, OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE COAL CRISIS: WORK STOPS; DEBATE GOES ON

WHEN, despite all Governor Pinchot's earnestness and energy, over 155,000 anthracite workers laid down their tools on September 1, the door was still left open for compromise. It should be reached, and will be reached, if miners and operators will heed Governor Pinchot's words: "Neither miners nor operators have any right to disregard or overlook the public suffering that would follow a prolonged strike. The patience of the people is very near its end."

There is a reason why the miners especially should follow the line of compromise to an agreement. They have definitely refused arbitration, offered by the operators, and it is incumbent on them, therefore, to prove that bargaining, compromise, and final agreement make a feasible substitute.

The plan offered by Governor Pinchot included four points:

1. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times, or in certain occupations, the overtime to be paid for at the eight-hour rate.
2. A uniform increase of 10 per cent to all employees. This increase to take effect September 1.
3. Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid. I do not regard the question of the open or closed shop as at issue in this controversy.
4. Complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

There seems to be no serious difficulty as to any of those conditions except those relating to increase in pay and the check-off. The employers recognize the eight-hour day in principle; collective bargaining is in force now; there is no serious controversy as to the closed shop; as a fact, in all coal fields a closed shop practically exists—in unionized fields as against non-union workers, in non-unionized fields as against union men.

As to the check-off, naturally the operators are satisfied, for they say that the Pinchot plan simply leaves things as they are. The workers strenuously demand the check-off privilege—that is, the regular payment to the union of the workers' dues, on orders signed by the individual workers. They urge that this is universal in unionized bituminous fields; that some coal operators use it in their soft-coal mines but refuse it in their hard-coal mines; that many railways, including some coal railways, allow it; and that the practice is reasonable and not injurious to any interest.

The real pinch in this contest comes over the increase in wages. The miners consider 10 per cent as too little, and especially so as it affects the sixty-five per cent of employees paid by the day. The operators assert that no increase at all is now justified, but intimate that it might be accepted if it was fixed for a period of some years, with proviso, however, for annual revision; but they declare that the extra cost (put by the operators at 75 cents a ton, by Governor Pinchot at 60 cents) would fall on the consumer.

In regard to the last contention, probably the ultimate consumer is worrying just now more about getting coal than about a small rise in price. Governor Pinchot is confident that the rise in wages can be divided between operators, railways, and distributers, but with "a slight temporary rise in price." A side-light is thrown on the question by a special report of the

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Coal Commission just issued. It says that speculative jobbers and wholesalers often get too large or too many margins, and that last year in New England sometimes as many as four wholesale purchases intervened between the mine and the retailer. Certainly the distributing end will stand close investigation if the strike continues, as will also the dividends of operators and coal companies reckoned not solely on outstanding securities but in investment value and business done.

So goes on the debate! If the State Department needs practiced diplomats, they might do worse than to secure the services of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Warriner!

SECRETARY HUGHES ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE

THE address of Secretary Hughes before the American Bar Association meeting at Minneapolis was a good deal more than a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine. Some commentators think that it was intended to sound a note of warning to Cuban political agitation. It certainly might serve such a purpose, but again it must be said that the address was concerned with far more than any particular phase of what is really the vital and basic relation of this country to the rest of the hemisphere.

The central point that Secretary Hughes made is contained in his statement that "the Monroe Doctrine as a particular declaration in no way exhausts American right or policy. The United States has rights and obligations which that doctrine does not define." In other words, the relations of the United States to weaker republics on this side the Atlantic are not confined to the Monroe Doctrine. It guards us, because the large nations abroad know that we are in earnest about it, against any attempt from abroad to extend European supremacy in the Western Hemisphere. But beyond this, and outside of this, the United States has duty and responsibility. It is not imperialism to say that the United States is the guardian of the continent in so far as guardianship is needed to prevent unhappy and dangerous situations that threaten the general safety and peace of this part of the world.

Cynics and diplomatists who never give credit to others for sincerity will say that imperialism is indicated, but those who know the true feeling in America will recognize that Secretary Hughes was just as sincere in renouncing and condemning imperialistic ambitions as he was in boldly claiming broad rights and duties for the United States in keeping the peace and stimulating democratic government. Just as he pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine is not a policy of aggression but one of self-defense, so he disclaimed any desire on our part "to assert an overlordship, to consider the spread of our authority beyond our own domain as the aim of our policy, and to make our power the test of right in this hemisphere."

No part of Secretary Hughes's address was more positive than the passages in which he assured our fellow-republics that the United States is not ambitious for territory or dominion; that there is every desire to maintain the independence and sovereignty of the republics to the south of us; and that these things are just as much part of our policy as our resolve not to permit disputes, savagery, financial disaster, and bloody quarrels between our neighbors. He reviewed the relations of the United States to Cuba, to Santo Domingo, to Haiti, and to some of the Central American republics, in order to show that our action corresponds with this announced purpose. Probably we have been criticised abroad more strongly as regards Haiti than in any other case; but Mr. Hughes gave assurance that we will all welcome the day when Haiti can be left alone with reasonable belief that it can carry on an orderly government and meet its international duties.

This main exposition in Secretary Hughes's address was enforced by not a few succinct and almost epigrammatic sentences, such as, "Our attitude is one of independence, not of isolation," "Co-operation is not dictation, and it is not partisanship," "So far as the region of the Caribbean Sea is concerned, it may be said that if we had no Monroe Doctrine we should have to create one," "We have grown rich and powerful, but we have not outgrown the necessity, in justice to ourselves and in justice to others, of safeguarding our future peace and security," "The Monroe Doctrine does not stand in the way of Pan-American co-operation."

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES SHAKE HANDS

FOR ten years, since the murder of President Madero, Mexico and the United States have not been on speaking terms—diplomatically, that is. Practically, since the accession President Obregon to power the t nations have got along together in friendly way and it has been increa ingly evident that there was no reas why diplomatic intercourse should suspended.

Now the formal act of recognitic has taken place by the publicatic from our State Department of a announcement to that effect. Th result was foreshadowed in stat ments recently made in these column President Harding in one of his la speeches declared that recognition wa at hand.

The restoration of full friendly r lations came about through the neg tiations of an American commissio composed of Charles B. Warren an John Barton Payne. They agree with a similar Mexican commission o conventions which have now become fixed agreement, whereby an interpre tation satisfactory to us is made a to the meaning of that article in th Mexican Constitution which on it face seems to be retroactive as regard the rights of confiscation and taxa tion. Naturally, Mexico has held tha its own Supreme Court must settl this question, but our Governmen feels that sufficient guaranties hav now been given as to the rights o Americans in property matters i Mexico. Oil titles, land titles, and various concessions are involved i this agreement, and both parties seem thoroughly satisfied that each is t receive fair treatment from the other.

UNREST IN CUBA

THERE continue to be rumors of political uneasiness and excitement in Cuba, but American observers declare that there is no serious danger of outbreaks and probably not of such obstinate indifference to the rightful American interest in Cuba's affairs as might render intervention, whether forceful or peaceful, necessary. One particularly interesting development, as being altogether a novelty in Cuba, was the demand at a great meeting of the Cuban Veterans for important reforms. What was especially notable at this conference of the Veterans was the part taken in it by Cuban women, including, it is said, many of high social standing. Indeed, the report we have seen of the meeting says that it was attended, not only by former soldiers, but "by lawyers, business men and women, farmers, manufacturers, financiers, and labor men."

It is not surprising to find that the

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International

DE VALERA SPEAKING AT ENNIS, COUNTY CLARE, JUST BEFORE HIS ARREST BY THE FREE STATE FORCES

influence of the women, who represented a great women's club in Cuba, was strongly exercised against the encouragement of gambling, so prolific in the island. The women demanded that the state lottery be abolished; that the money for pensions of veterans and their widows should be obtained by taxation instead, as now, out of lottery proceeds; that the importation of labor should be reduced; that women should have complete suffrage—and a good deal more.

The Veterans' Convention brought out a great deal of direct and unsparing criticism of President Zayas and his Government. Here again the lottery scandal—for it really is a scandal, politically as well as morally—played a prominent part. An encouraging utterance was that of a famous Cuban veteran officer, when he said, "We are all to blame for to-day's conditions in Cuba because of our indifference to public affairs." This declaration was greeted with vigorous cheers. If Cuban citizens follow this suggestion, instead of leaving legislation and finance to the mercy of professional politicians, the island will be on the true road to prosperity and quiet.

IRISH VOTERS UPHOLD THE FREE STATE

A SUBSTANTIAL victory was won by the governmental party that represents the Irish Free State at the first Parliamentary election that has been held in Southern Ireland since the Free State was organized. Cordial recognition of President Cosgrave's services and policy was also shown by the electorate. The election was complicated, not only by the large number of candidates proposed, which was about three times the number of seats contested, but also by the fact that under the Constitution of the Irish Free State the vote is counted through a system of proportional representation. This took several days; the returns as they appeared to be on September 2 show that the Government has 63 members, Republicans 44, Labor 15, Farmers 15, and Independents 16. It is certain that in any question involving the indorsement of the new Irish Dominion there will be an abundantly large plurality of votes opposed to those who still clamor for a republic. Minority parties will differ from the Government on labor questions, agricultural questions, and other subjects, but they will unite with the Ministry in all measures to secure peace and order and effective government under the system which now seems to be firmly established. The supporters and adherents of De Valera will doubtless be noisy and excitable, but they will be very far from possessing a controlling influence.

De Valera's sensational move in presenting himself at the polls as a candidate for the Parliament and in addressing one or more constituencies stirred up the dying embers of the insurgent enthusiasm and he was elected by a large majority. The county of Clare has always been a hotbed of insurgency, and the result was expected. Whether De Valera and other imprisoned insurgents elected will serve in the Parliament will naturally depend upon the policy of the Govern-

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ment as to their release from imprisonment. From this distance it would seem to be good policy in the present situation of affairs to let bygones be bygones and wipe out all bitterness of the past as far as possible. De Valera's arrest was a legal necessity, as it was a direct challenge to the Government to serve warrants long since issued for his capture. The fact that other prisoners charged with violence and rebellion are being held in confinement doubtless influenced many of the extremists in their votes. Since the sensational campaign made by the extremists proved unsuccessful in this election, it is fair to conclude that politically the Irish Free State is now on a solid basis.

ITALY RAISES THE TORCH

ITALY has attempted to remedy an evil by an evil. Her peremptory ultimatum to Greece demanding satisfaction for the murder of Italian members of the Greco-Italian delimitation mission near the Albanian frontier and her subsequent attack upon Corfu are on all fours with the action of Austria toward Serbia in 1914. It is true that Italy has not formally declared war upon Greece, but her action in bombarding Corfu brings her perilously close to the brink of open war.

It is not easy to secure the exact history of the several events leading up to the astounding act of the Mussolini Government. According to the Albanian Legation at Rome, the Albanian, the Italian, and the Greek missions in separate automobiles in the order named arrived at the outskirts of Delvinaki on Greek territory when a band of men, declared by the Albanian Legation to be Greeks, stopped the Italian mission and fired at General Tellini, Major Corti, Lieutenant Bonachini, and the chauffeur, named Farneti, and killed them all. The Albanian Legation denounced as an infamous calumny the suggestion that the criminals were Albanians.

The Italian Government under Mussolini made seven demands upon the Greek Government, including sweeping apologies, funeral ceremonies in which members of the Greek Government should participate, a salute fired by Greek ships flying the Italian flag at their mastheads, the severest inquiry by Greek authorities assisted by the Italian Military Attaché to Greece within five days from the acceptance of the demands, capital punishment for the guilty, an indemnity of over two million dollars, and military honors to the victims.

These demands were apparently made without qualifications and without any intimation that they were dependent upon evidence that the culprits were Greek or that the Greek Government was negligent or responsible. It is beyond question that the murder of these Italian officials on Greek territory was a crime, the more infamous because the victims of it were entitled to safe-conduct. Such a

WILLIAM COSGRAVE, PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH FREE STATE, SPEAKING AT DUBLIN

crime would have elicited from all civilized people sympathy for Italy—sympathy which has been dried up by the subsequent act of the Italian Government.

To the demands of Italy, Greece replied that an official expression of sorrow would be made to Signor Montagna, the Italian Minister to Greece, that memorial services would be held in the presence of Greek officials, that on the same day a detachment of Greek soldiers would salute the Italian flag at the Legation, and that military forces at Trevica would render honors to the bodies of the victims while they were being transferred to an Italian warship. This partial acceptance of Italian demands was followed by the appearance of an Italian fleet off Corfu. The commandant of Corfu was given one hour to raise the white flag. He asked for time to secure instructions from his Government. This request was denied, and promptly the conclusion of the hour of grace town was fired upon by warships a bombed by airplanes. The bomba ment resulted in the death of seve civilians, some of whom at least w non-Greek refugees who had fled fr the Near East. After the capture Corfu and the subsequent taking o of the islands of Cephalonia a Samos, the Greek Government p posed an international inquiry to tablish responsibility for the murd and urged that such procedure wo be preferable to a Greek inqui Greece offered to pay all reparatio such a conference might consider ju

Such is the outline, as reported the press, of the conflict between Ita and Greece. This conflict is exact the type of international dispu which the League of Nations was d signed to prevent. Italy, a member the League, was legally bound, as nations are morally bound, to aba don the ancient code of duello as method of exacting even just demand Before 1914 the action of Italy mig have been understandable. If Ita desired to maintain the old code s should have stayed out of the Leagu Once in the League, her liberty of a tion, if she were to remain bound b her contract, was surrendered. T League is on trial for its existenc It is not a question of a recalcitra district or a revision of commerci methods which faces it now. It confronted with two nations, the arms strengthened on the one side b passion and policy, on the other sid by the bitterness of humiliation. Th League has been helpless to avert th crisis. What can it do for its solu tion?

GANGSTERS AND TH LAW

TWO display banks of headline stand at the tops of adjacen columns in a New York news paper before us: "Kid Dropper's Kill ing Opens Gangster War" and "Ba Leaders Ask New Code to Hal Crime." At present crimes of vio lence seem to lead in their race with the law. This young tough and gunman called the Kid Dropper had a circle of admirers and emulators; he was their hero. His murderer, a member of another gang, aspired to be as great, and when arrested was surprised to find himself deserted by his fellow-gangsters. The wars of such gangs of blackmailers, hold-ups, bootleggers and robbers from bootleggers,

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smack of the desperate quarrels of rival Italian bandits in bygone days. Any one who knows the criminal record of New York in the last decade may well be shy in charging the South and West with deeds of violence. And if we cross to New Jersey and read the accounts of the recent street fighting between Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux adherents, or look to Ohio and read the story of a similar riot in Steubenville, we shall recognize the fact that outbreaks of violence are not sectional.

It is a fact, however, that there have been in the South this summer a remarkable number of assaults, floggings, kidnappings, and other mob actions. The newspapers of Texas, Oklahoma, and Georgia are stirred up by the cases they have to report. They are not often the lynching of Negroes; that phase of violence seems to have abated a little. They are not by any means all Ku Klux activities. A Memphis paper truly remarks: "Lawlessness is lawlessness. A pro-Ku Klux riot and an anti-Ku Klux riot are equally bad." The same paper, the "Commercial Appeal," comments on the general condition: "These outbreaks are the culminations of the spirit of unrest, hatred, and suspicion that has been rampant in this country since the Great War."

What is the remedy? Another Southern paper, the Roanoke "World-News," believes that the existing "organized, businesslike lawlessness" is a logical result of lynching. But it holds that local and State law enforcement rather than an appeal to Washington is the way to kill mob rule. It presents perhaps the best argument the South holds as against the Dyer bill when it says:

> The people of affected sections of the South need to get a grip on themselves, buck up, turn away from the lure of extra-legal administration of the law, rely upon orderly and established processes of law enforcement to handle the criminal, and then go for the fellow who kidnaps people, flogs them, and runs them out of town, and go for him without giving quarter. For there is no other way by which they can be saved and remain free and sovereign. Their salvation must come from within; they must work it out themselves or go down.

Another view, advocated by the Richmond "Times-Dispatch," is that we are a law-ridden people, that our laws and courts are too much concerned with the prisoner's legal rights and not enough in punishing crime.

This is substantially the view stated in a report made to the American Bar Association at its recent Minneapolis Convention. Chief Justice Taft is therein quoted as saying that the administration of criminal law is a disgrace to civilization and as scoffing at the snail-like pace of justice. Figures and percentages such as were lately published in The Outlook were quoted to show that the United States has proportionately very many more murders and other serious crimes of violence than England or France, and that the number of convictions and punishments is much smaller. "Justice was expedited" in French and English courts, reported a committee of the Association sent over to study the facts, while here "a first verdict judgment forms merely the preliminary skirmish."

We should be loth to accept the conclusion that the excess of lawlessness is due to the apathy and indifference of the American people. Yet it is a slow work to make voters and lawyers and judges see the urgency of the situation. Now that the American Bar Association is moving to secure the simplifying of our criminal law and procedure, public co-operation should indorse the purpose effectively.

One encouraging instance of what can be done by private energy and persistence is seen in the fact that the Inter-Racial Committee movement has spread in the South by quiet effort until eight hundred counties have such committees, and these have not only prevented threatened violence in many cases but have done a great deal to advance friendly relations between the whites and the colored people and to deal with questions that arise through friendly conference.

A NOBLE COLUMN FALLS

BY LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR OF THE OUTLOOK

OF all the journalistic columns, or "colyums," to use the approved designation, which have become a well-nigh universal feature of American newspaper literature, the palm may easily be awarded to that conducted—conducted, I believe, is the correct technical term—by Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, in "Scribner's Magazine." The title of his column is "As I Like It."

Mr. Phelps is pre-eminently a man of letters, a literary man. He knows books and authors, plays and playwrights, music and composers, scenery and painters, cathedrals and architects, styles and stylists. Moreover, he writes about them all in good taste, good humor, good spirits, and in a well-bred style of his own. Perhaps, therefore, he may object to having the adjective journalistic applied to his work. But I doubt it, because he is usually such a master of English that he knows the inner meaning of the term, whatever the dictionaries may say.

Sloppy, slap-dash reportorial accounts of the day's events are not necessarily journalistic because they happen to appear in the daily newspapers. Journalistic writing is not necessarily slangy, spasmodic, and malformed because newspaper headlines so often are. A journalistic writer, I opine, the lexicographers to the contrary notwithstanding, is one who jots down his impressions, criticisms, comments, and even his emotions, day by day as they spontaneously occur to him without any carefully defined scheme to carry out or philosophical theory to maintain. Pepys and Evelyn were journalistic writers, and they wrote lasting literature, too, not merely because of the facts they recorded, but because of the very style of their writing.

Amiel, John Woolman, and Charles Greville were famous journalists although they had nothing to do with the newspapers; and one of the greatest names in English literature—that of Daniel Defoe—is connected with journalism in the sense in which I am using the term. For his "Journal of the Plague Year" is so vivid that the public first received it as a personal record instead of the masterpiece of historical fiction which it is. Defoe was also, it must be said, a journalist as the dictionaries define the term, for he founded, wrote, and published for several years a tri-weekly review of the news and is called by Professor Henry Morley the father of the modern newspaper.

Augustine Birrell, I suspect, is a journalistic writer, not because I ever read a line of his in a newspaper or magazine, but because of the very engaging spontaneity and impressionism of his "Obiter Dicta" and "Res Judicatæ" essays. He wrote them, I am sure, day by day as he felt like it. They are essays that one can read journalistically, and I, for one, am very grateful to Birrell for this qual-

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ity. If they had been literary in the highbrow sense, or, let me say with apologies to Christopher Morley, in the Santayana or Pater sense, I should probably never have read them, and therefore probably never should have known George Borrow. For it was Augustine Birrell who nearly twenty-five years ago introduced me to George Borrow, one of the happiest literary acquaintanceships of my life. George Borrow's extraordinary autobiographical essay, "The Bible in Spain," is diurnalistic or journalistic, and yet he never wrote for the newspapers.

But all this is beside the mark. I started out to criticise William Lyon Phelps and to point out how he, the mighty one, has fallen, and I am startled to find that I have filled most of the space allotted to me in praise, explicit and implicit, of his journalistic essay writing. I must turn sharply to my criticism.

In the little, artistic, perfectly formed, cameo-cut, thumb-nail essays that compose his "As I Like It" column in "Scribner's" Professor Phelps is a stickler (again, contrary to the lexicographers, I employ the word in a commendatory sense) for the use of correct English. A solecism is a black beast to him. In the September "Scribner's" his readers—and there are thousands of them—will find that one of his captivating little columnar essays is devoted to "English grammar or good usage." He rightly thinks the standards need raising, and as an aid to that desirable end he makes an admirable suggestion:

> I am often asked, What is the best treatise on the art of writing English—where the aim is not so much to give elementary instruction in grammar, punctuation, etc., but to assist those who wish to write not only correctly but persuasively, elegantly, artistically, creatively? My answer is Barrett Wendell's "English Composition." This book came out of the author's long experience as a teacher of advanced pupils at Harvard. It is a good illustration of its precepts, for it is written with grace, vivacity, and charm; it is steadily interesting. It is the only book on rhetoric that I ever succeeded in reading straight through.

Now what would the spirit of Barrett Wendell think if it could compare this passage—a model both of good English and good advice—with a passage in the August "As I Like It" column in which may be seen in undraped exposure the barbarous phrase "without hardly any sleep"!

In writing of P. T. Barnum Mr. Phelps makes this comment; the italics are mine:

> When we remember what hardships he endured on the road, what reverses of fortune he suffered, enough to shatter a less indomitable spirit, when we remember the long weeks *without hardly any sleep* and the wretched cold food he ate in impossible conditions, the fact that he lived to be over eighty must be reckoned among his achievements.

What have you to say in defense of yourself, Professor Phelps? Nothing will be accepted by the jury except the solemn asseveration that you wrote "with" and that a German linotyper or a Hungarian proof-reader transformed the simple and obvious preposition into that rough and discordant "without." If you must plead guilty it will be a palliation of your crime if you will in some future column say of the phrase "without hardly any sleep" what you have just said in your September column of a much less reprehensible rhetorical outcast, "I do not think I have seen this very often, but I hereby confer upon it my official damnation. All those who on and after this date use it are excommunicated. It is, as my correspondent says, sufficiently banal."

All of which will perhaps be considered by Professor Phelps, by his followers, and even by my own (if I have any) as the merest hot-weather trifling in view of the coal strike, the Franco-German war in the Ruhr, and the bombardment of the Greeks by the Italians. But when all the world has gone mad, as it appears to have done, in its economic, political, and social relations, it sometimes seems as if one's tense, strained, and overwhelmed mind can be saved only by inoculation with a little harmless persiflage.

THE EUROPE OF TO-MORROW

BY JULES SAUERVEIN

SHALLOW minds and fanciful imaginations only can prophesy how the morrow is going to turn out in Europe, for they do not even stop to think about the real causes of the European catastrophe. However remote I may be, on the whole, from the cycle of Signor Nitti's ideas, I am still constrained to admit that the contents of his book, "Europe Without Peace," are in perfect accord with the actual reality.

The whole of eastern Europe is in a state of complete chaos: there is an economic crisis, a political catastrophe, and a general decline of all the old standards of living.

Russia, with which the great sages of Versailles have for some strange reason thought it unnecessary to reckon, now stands before the parting of the ways. Her attempt at a gigantic social reconstruction has failed, and after this abortive attempt a yawning abyss has opened up in eastern Europe which threatens to swallow everything, in the domain of ideas as well as of social relations. Perhaps the most complicated thing in the whole situation is the fact that, while the Soviets have not succeeded, a restoration of the Czarist régime is still less likely to succeed. At the price of painful struggles and suffering, Russia will have to establish a régime equally remote from the Czarist and the Soviet system, a régime that will enable the broad masses of the Russian people to take part in modern civilization and the achievements of modern democracy. No such opportunity was given the Russian people under Nicholas Romanoff or Nicholas Lenine. It were thoughtless for us to lose sight of the fact that all attempts to establish a proper régime in that immense bleeding country, shaken to its very foundations, must inevitably be accompanied by many ills and degeneracy before its final regeneration.

Russia's withdrawal from the ranks of the European Powers five years ago has created throughout the chain of small states extending from the Black Sea to the Baltic an ominous situation which is at any moment liable to explode in a political upheaval or a social revolution. But even if we should for a moment forget about Russia, we will find in eastern Europe, even without the corrupting influence of the Third Internationale, plenty of microbes fatal to the health of Europe.

The only comparatively stable country in the celebrated Little Entente seems to be Rumania. This because, in spite of all attempts which had been made at Versailles to spoil her map, Rumania still turned out to be fairly well reconstructed, both from an ethnographic and a geographic standpoint. To be sure, national minorities were incorporated also in Rumanian territory, but, fortunately, they make up not more than seven per cent of the total population. At first sight this alone seems like some guaranty of the stability of the state and

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> "I CAN state positively, without any fear of exaggeration, that in July, 1919, Germany was prepared to turn over at once, in cash, from 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 German gold marks. . . . It must be admitted in all truthfulness that the responsibility for the failure to take advantage of that favorable opportunity rests entirely with Clemenceau."
>
> These sentences are taken from the second part of M. Jules Sauervein's article, "The Europe of To-Morrow," in which he outlines his plan and his hope for the settlement of Europe.

e firmness of its domestic situation. ıt if we will look a little closer we all find our optimism shaken also in e case of Rumania.

To gain a closer insight into actual nditions we must turn to the Darnelles, where we see even to-day, r some unfathomable reason, British rrisons, creating a situation which rns the Dardanelles from being ıaits of vast importance to comerce into a canal through which all ıti-Christian propaganda will pass to central Asia and India. And hen we speak of Turkey we ought ɔt to forget Bulgaria; for, no matter ɔw deeply she may be humbled by e Treaty of Neuilly, even this couny will never give up her claims to tally important outlets to the open ·as of Europe.

In Jugoslavia we observe a daily rowing discontent. The highly culıred Croatians are chafing very much ıder the dominion of the less culıred Serbs, and after the dazzling ɔlendors of the Austro-Hungarian ɔmpire the poverty and gloom of halfuined Belgrade cannot of course reatly impress them.

Hungary too feels deeply offended; ɔ-day this proud and warlike people nds itself within a ring of enemies, ·ut a day is bound to arrive when, at he very first sounds of the European xplosion, all Hungary will rise like ɔne man and sweep across the terriories it has been deprived of.

If we turn to Czechoslovakia, we vill find here too a similar illusory ırosperity. The only advantage that Czechoslovakia can boast of is the fact hat there are at the head of her Gov·rnment some outstanding personalities; but their qualities of course can·ot help to correct the geographic and ·thnographic defects of that young state. The frontiers of Czechoslovakia, extending from Bavaria to eastern Galicia, are absolutely defenseless against attack from without. To these dangers from without are added domestic weaknesses: a numerous German element, highly advanced culturally and gravitating of course to Berlin or Vienna, and not Prague, and the very primitive culture of the Slovaks and Carpatho-Ruthenians.

The greatest alarm, however, is inspired by the fate of Poland, which, to my mind, relies too much upon the support of France. French support can in no way save Poland from the peril threatening her from Lithuania (because Poland has seized genuine Lithuanian territory), from Russia (because Poland committed an irreparable blunder in occupying the White Russian provinces), and, finally, from her eastern Slavonic minorities, who are exceedingly hostile to the Polish language, Polish culture, and the Catholic Church, and resent the rudeness of the ignorant Polish gendarmes. The only thing capable of saving and strengthening Poland would be a lasting peace, but, since I cherish no particular hopes of the promotion of peace where everything is loaded with powder, I believe that France is sadly mistaken if she thinks she has found in Poland a buffer state capable of standing for many years between a Russia of Soviets and a Germany of *revanche*.

In this way we see that all these countries, which in 1919 had been made so happy, are equally weak both from the political as well as the economic standpoint, and no insurance company would risk insuring them against the possibility and the results of war. For, even though this alliance of helpless frailties proudly styles itself the Little Entente, it can never muster any real strength for armed resistance. The Governments of Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest, and Belgrade may command some diplomatic influence and may, if they should only pull together, postpone the outbreak of war; but no sooner may this war start than the utter negligibleness of the military significance of the Little Entente will become obvious in the face of a gigantic, even though anarchic, Russia led by German engineers and German officers. As for the small Baltic states, it is even idle to mention them, for their very existence can last only so long as it may be useful and desirable to the Moscow Government. At the very first signs of a European catastrophe the Baltic states will either submit to orders from Moscow or cease to exist.

Such is the dismal picture presented by eastern Europe. It changes, however, most strikingly when we turn to western Europe. Both France and Italy are sound. Mussolini has saved Italy for many years to come from the perils which threatened her from the Communists. And France, which in spite of her budget troubles is relatively well off, can muster, together with Italy, a population of about 80,000,000 people of Latin race who would be in a position, in case of a European catastrophe, to speak the decisive word. In addition, they would have a reliable vanguard in Belgium, which, notwithstanding the momentary conflict between her Flemish and Walloon sections, impresses me as a country with a bright future.

All this, however, refers only to the event of a war. If we stop to consider the conditions of peaceful reconstruction, we shall have to reiterate what has already come to be a commonplace: France cannot enter upon a realization of its great plans of peaceful reconstruction as long as Germany refuses to abandon the thought of *revanche*, or until she shall be made to meet her obligations. And it is superfluous here to add that the entire future of Europe depends exclusively upon the manner in which the Franco-German conflict may be solved. If this conflict should be solved satisfactorily, and if, in addition, western Europe, after having resumed relations with present-day Russia, should succeed in leading her from the road of anarchy to that of democracy, all Europe may hope for a peaceful breathing space lasting through one or two generations. In point of duration and in its nature this would be a breathing space such as history once presented to Europe for a period of thirty-eight years—from the fall of Napoleon to the Crimean War.

I now want to explain why, in my firm conviction, such a respite must be regarded as the maximum of all that we may hope for, and why Europe will not find lasting peace as long as the Governments of Europe refuse to resort to more radical cures for their troubles. I shall begin, as is but natural, by pointing out the primary and most essential condition of European peace—the annihilation of a *revanche*-dreaming Germany and of this constant threat hanging over Europe. A fully disarmed Germany would mean a respite even to Balkanized Europe, for the reason that without Germany's support and sympathy Russia would not go to war, and without the egging on and the provocation from Berlin the Little Entente could refrain from fighting. Needless to say, France is not going to fight unless indubitable evidence shall be offered to the Parliament and the people of France showing French territory again to be jeopardized.

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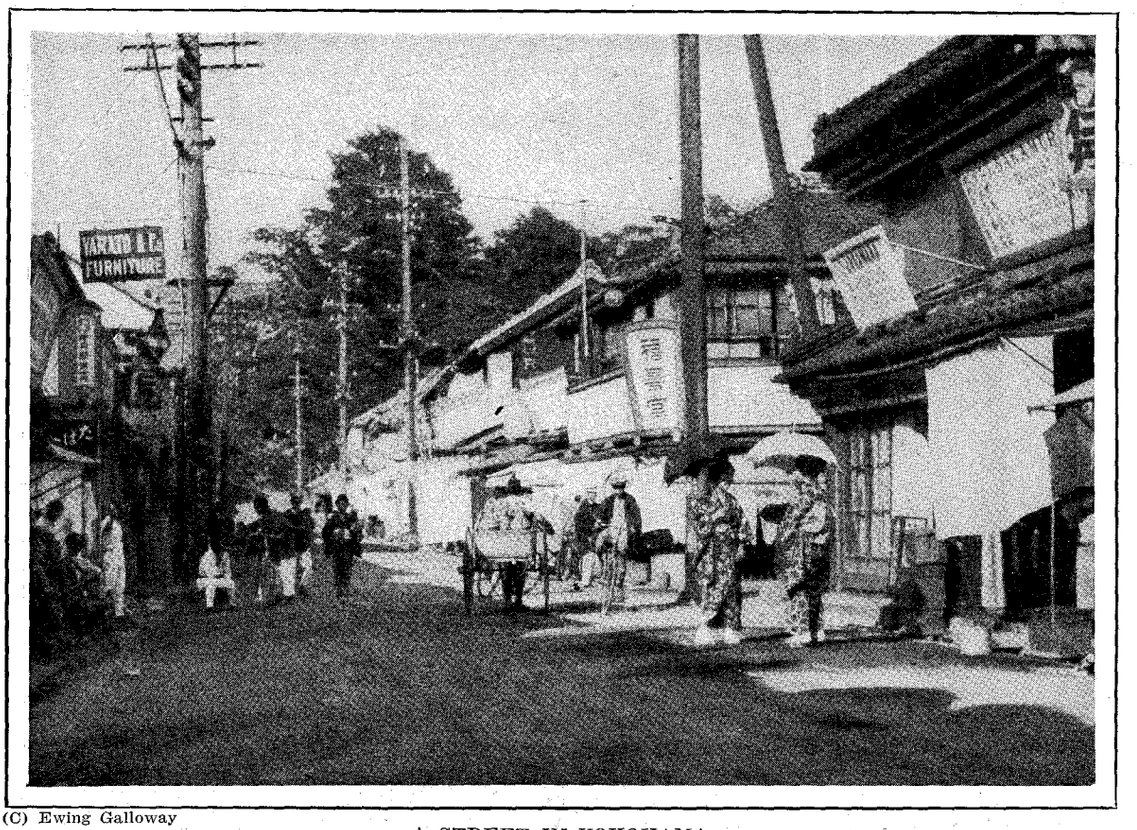
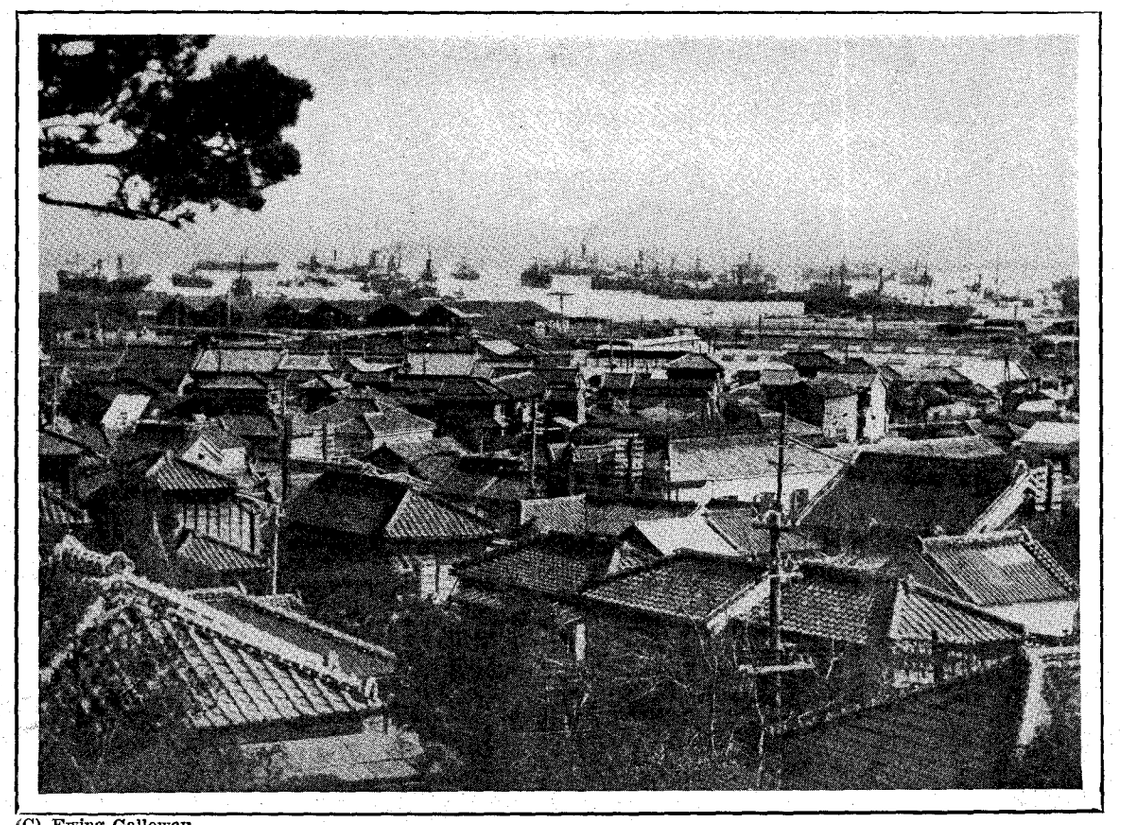


(C) Ewing Galloway

A STREET IN YOKOHAMA



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A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF YOKOHAMA AND ITS HARBOR

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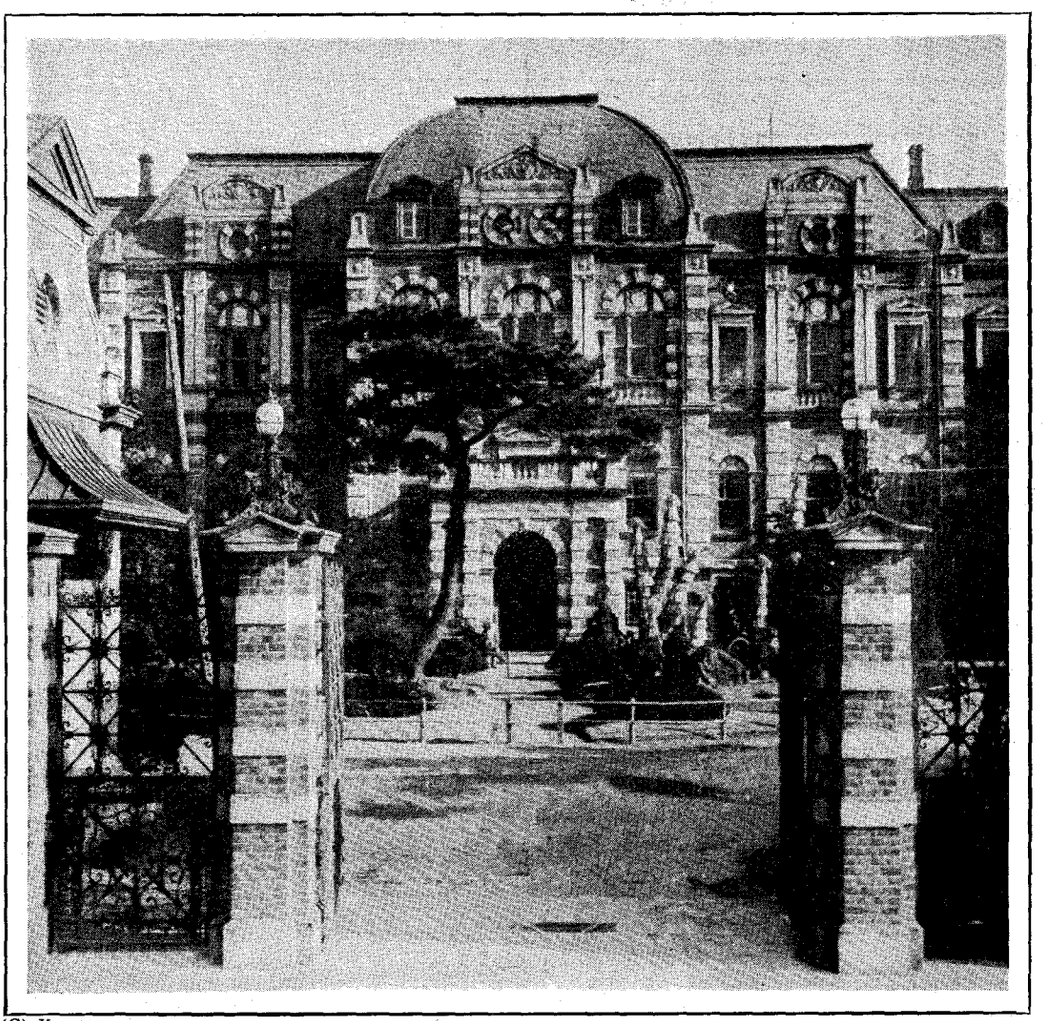
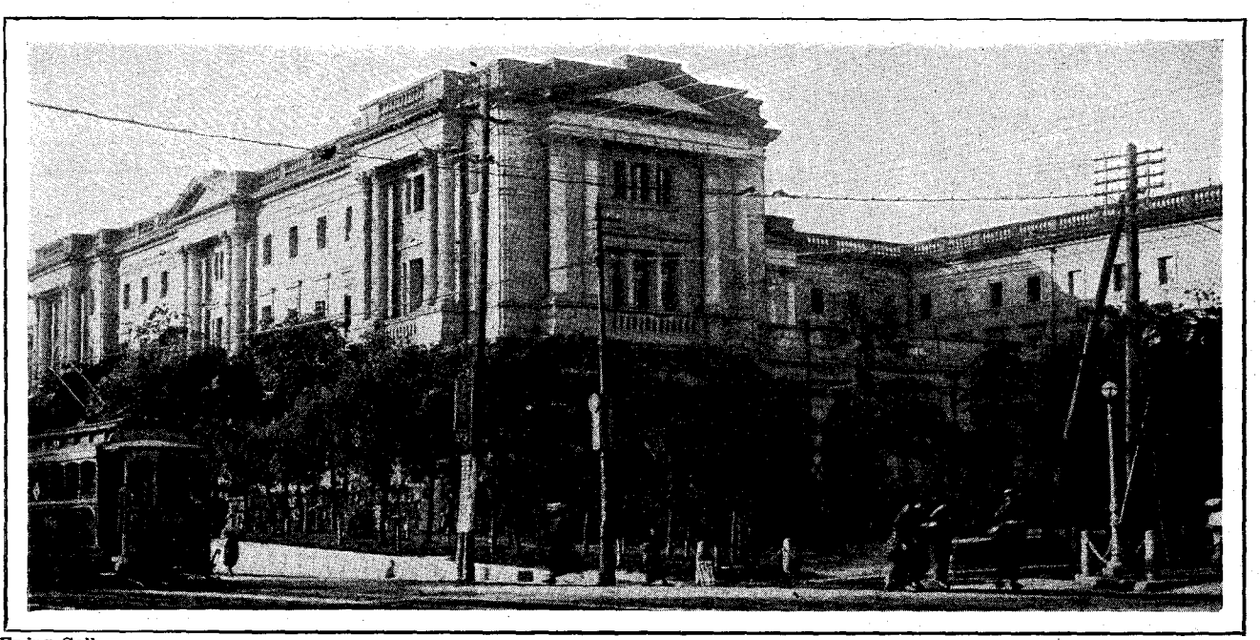
CITIES OF JAPAN



(C) Keystone

THE NAVAL BUILDING IN TOKYO



Ewing Galloway

THE BANK OF JAPAN, IN TOKYO

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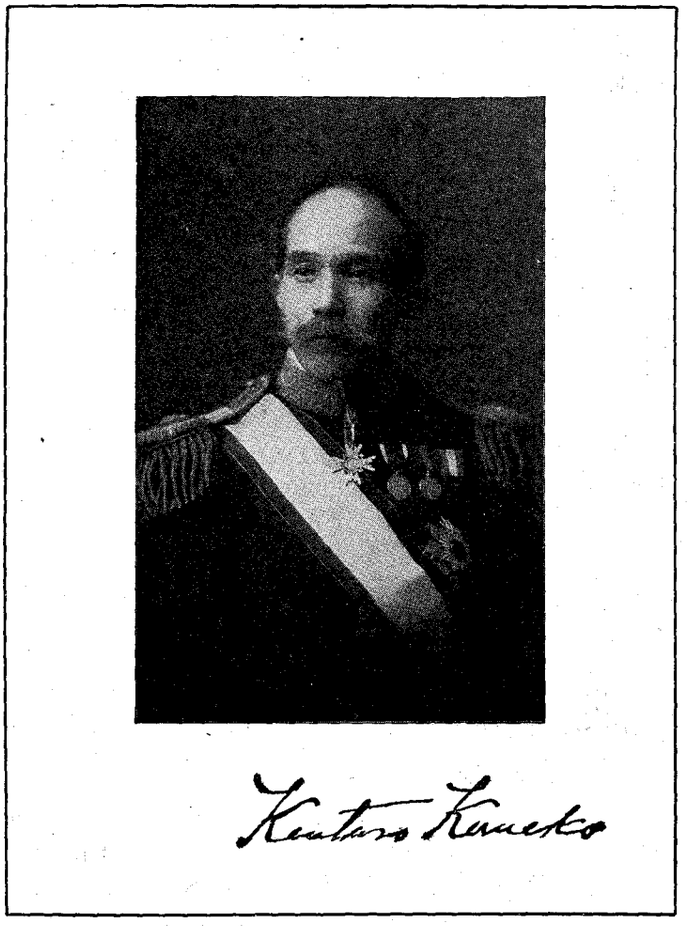
THE PROBLEM OF THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA

BY KENTARO KANEKO



DURING the period of the Washington Conference I have watched the attitude of the American Government and people, and found that they were trying to clear away the rumors of a possible war between the United States and Japan. Such talk was never more than rumor, and it was never seriously considered in Japan, but there were some people in America who gave these rumors credence; therefore the United States Government sought to clear away such a disagreeable atmosphere.

At the conclusion of that Conference the text of the treaties agreed upon was made public, and the American people believed that everything had been settled. The Japanese delegates, especially, were given high praise by the American people.

However, the Washington Conference did not take up any questions dealing with the internal affairs of the United States or any of the individual States, and, as a consequence, the questions which have been for long years pending between Japan and America were not brought into the discussion at the Conference. These pending questions, as all know, are summed up in the one phrase: "the Californian question"—the anti-Japanese land laws, the racial discrimination laws, the law prohibiting the intermarriage of Japanese and whites, the problem of Japanese immigration and dual domicile, the questions of education and religion, the problem of American agrarian economy, and many others.

These are not internal questions for the United States only, but have a serious effect upon the relations between Japan and the United States; therefore, after having watched and studied the questions with impartiality, I have come to the conclusion that the problems enumerated above are the real issue between the two countries, and the Washington Conference has not settled them at all. The necessity still remains for investigating the causes of these problems thoroughly and carefully, giving due weight to both the pros and cons, with careful consideration of the fears of the United States as well as the desires of the Japanese.

These long-pending questions must be solved if we are to maintain the cordial and amicable friendship which has existed nearly seventy years unblemished and undisturbed in every way.

I am sure that the Washington Conference has cleared away the war cloud and has set at peace the minds of America and Japan for the time, but there are yet other problems to be solved—the problems that are most intricate and that underlie the everyday intercourse of the nations. Unless they are settled amicably and harmoniously, there may be from time to time many questions coming to the surface to irritate the minds of the two peoples, and thus cause a discord in the relationship between the two Governments.

So far as I have been able to judge from my study of the situation and my observation of both the Republican and Democratic parties, the American people have neither gone seriously into the matter nor investigated this problem thoroughly.

When I was leaving America in 1905, President Roosevelt told me that during the Russo-Japanese War the American people had shown to Japan their sincerest sympathy and had done everything a neutral people could do to assist Japan in that great struggle for national existence. But there is, he said, in California a germ of irritation and trouble, which might result in friction and cause the relationship between the two peoples to become serious and difficult. Such possible trouble, he declared, must be nipped in the bud if America and Japan are to continue in mutual good friendship.

So long as he lived, the President said to me, Japan could depend upon him, and he promised to do everything he could to eliminate any symptoms of trouble that might occur in future.

Now, within a year of the Washington Conference, which assured the two peoples peace, the anti-Japanese agitation has been resumed in California and in some neighboring States.

Therefore I now urge upon the people and Governments of Japan and America to consider my proposal for the organization of a Joint High Commission, to be appointed by the two Governments, to take up this question and study the facts thoroughly and investigate the reason, and then make a full report for the two Governments to act upon.

The history of the Joint High Commission which acted for the United States and Great Britain in 1869 to solve and decide many difficult questions is an object-lesson for us now.

Again, in 1919, when serious riots

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broke out in Chicago between the whites and the Negroes, arising from racial friction, Governor Lowden, of Illinois, appointed the representatives of the two races, and they studied the causes of the troubles and investigated the reasons and the facts thoroughly. As a result an extensive report and far-reaching recommendations were made. From the date of the appointment of that joint commission confidence was restored on both sides and conditions rapidly improved, because the joint commission was composed of carefully selected and conscientious representatives of both races, who worked without friction and agreed in the submission of their report. Their recommendations were sent to the municipal board, municipal and State officials, to the courts, and given to the public at large, so that the American people as well as all Government officials were well informed upon the subjects involved and upon what measures had been agreed upon as remedies.

This joint commission in Chicago settled one of the most difficult race disputes in America.

Then why should we not follow the good example set by Governor Lowden, and why not take advantage of the examples set by the Joint High Commission of 1869?

Therefore I now give out before the American public my view of the solution of this important problem. The solution of these problems is primarily a diplomatic affair between the two Governments, to be handled according to the ordinary channels of diplomatic negotiations; but the majority of the component parts of the whole problem lie beyond the scope of ordinary diplomatic dealings. These must be dealt with by National and State legislation, by municipal ordinances, and in the way of popular action by the efforts of private institutions—religious, educational, and social. According to the Federal organization of the American Republic, diplomatic action touches only the smaller part of the problem, and the larger part must be solved by State laws, municipal ordinances, and private endeavors for the betterment of relations and feeling between the two peoples.

Now every one knows that American diplomacy is very different in its method from European diplomacy, and that in almost every important case it is the voice of the people that decides. The man in the street largely shapes American diplomatic policy, and no President or Secretary of State can successfully push through a treaty settlement unless the man in the street is satisfied. It is necessary to keep this fact clearly in mind, for in the present case we have to deal, not merely with a Californian problem, but rather with more complicated matters, such as American agrarian economy and the mixture of different races—two questions which are now causing much anxiety to the American people touching the future of the United States.

According to many statements circulated in America, the Japanese immigrants are clannish in their community life. They do not mix with those among whom they live, but form colonies, speaking their own language, eating, sleeping, and living as far as possible in Japanese style. They have Japanese schools and their children are taught in the Japanese language. They have their own temples, and work seven days in the week. But these conditions of Japanese living in California are quite natural and inevitable, because their present lack of knowledge of the English language keeps them from mingling with Americans and leads them to congregate together and depend on one another for daily needs; consequently they form colonies, as Americans do in Yokohama and other parts of Japan.

The Japanese people in America do these things unintentionally. They are unconscious of the trouble that they cause to sincere Americans. Consequently they become the object of severe propaganda attacks, and these in turn are perplexing and disturbing to their nationals in Japan.

Here I should like to call attention to the history of Japanese immigration. The Japanese did not come to America uninvited and as trespassers, but after the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act, in 1882, they were invited by Americans to come and fill the gap left by the Chinese laborers. After hard work and economy, the Japanese hoarded some money, with which they leased and afterward purchased land, and finally established the Japanese farming community. A like case might be imagined by supposing that four or five hundred American farmers should come to Japan and lease or buy the land and bring in American farming machinery and introduce the American system of extensive farming to compete with the small and intensive farmers of Japan. The same complaints would then be raised in Japan as in California. The Californian complaints are quite natural, and many sane Japanese recognize that they are reasonable. But in the present circumstances in California, what we, the Japanese, resent and object to is the discrimination against Japanese as such. The Californian people undoubtedly fail to realize how many thoughtful Japanese sympathize with them and sincerely desire to co-operate with them in working out a solution that will be permanent and satisfactory.

However, California has tried, unfortunately, to check all these things which she considers as dangerous to her welfare by the initiative, in the form of an Alien Land Law prohibiting the ownership and leasehold of agricultural land by Japanese. But land ownership and leasehold rights are only parts of the many difficult questions at issue; therefore if these are left unsolved they will surely cause serious results in the future. Moreover, the example of California's initiative will be followed by other States in the West and South. Now if such a movement be not checked, an anti-Japanese law will be brought up in different State legislatures, until finally it may be brought before Congress, as was done in the case of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which was passed by Congress in 1882.

Instead of allowing these complications to grow and spread, we should do something to establish a clear understanding between the two countries. Every patriotic American and every loyal Japanese should do his best to clear away such misunderstandings and uphold friendly relations, as President Roosevelt earnestly advocated.

By sharing this opinion with President Roosevelt I have come to the conclusion that the appointment of a joint high commission by the two Governments is the only hopeful method of solving these complicated and difficult questions between Japan and the United States. For the appointment of such a high commission the diplomatic history of America furnishes abundant precedent. Indeed, it was out of a lifelong study of America's diplomatic history, her form of government, and her national character that this suggestion first took shape in my mind several years ago. It is these facts of American history that now embolden me to make my suggestion public.

After the close of the Civil War the Government of the United States sought to adjust complicated differences with Great Britain on the questions of "the Alabama Claims;" of the fisheries on the Atlantic coast contiguous to the United States and the Canadian Dominion; of the coastal trade on the St. Lawrence River and the five Great Lakes; of the free transit of goods over the boundary of the United States and Canada; and as to the Northwestern boundaries between the United States and Canada. The British Government at first declined to recognize the request of the United States, and the feeling between the two countries was growing daily from bad to worse. However, soon after a change of the British Ministry in 1869 the Government of the United States approached the new Ministry and concluded the so-called Johnson-Clarendon Treaty with Great Britain. But when this treaty was brought up for

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approval in the Senate it was rejected by an almost unanimous vote, as its provisions did not meet with the approval of the American people.

Prior to reopening diplomatic negotiations on these difficult questions the United States (Grant's Administration) and Great Britain (Gladstone's Ministry) agreed to organize a Joint High Commission by appointing able and influential persons from their respective countries who could be trusted by their people to make the preliminary investigations as fully and exhaustively as possible, and report to the respective Governments with the documents for a treaty adjusting the differences then existing between the United States and Great Britain. Thus the United States appointed as Commissioners the Hon. Hamilton Fish (Secretary of State), General Robert C. Schenck (Minister to Great Britain), the Hon. Samuel Nelson (Associate Justice of the Supreme Court), Senator Ebenezer R. Hoar, and Senator George H. Williams; while Earl Grey (Lord President of the Privy Council), Sir Stafford H. Northcote (Member of Parliament), Sir John A. MacDonald (Minister of Justice in Canada), and Montague Bernard, Esq. (Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford) were appointed by Great Britain. Secretary Fish acted as the presiding officer. This Joint High Commission held conferences at Washington for five months (January-May). After minute investigation, when all interests in the two countries had been heard and both sides of the questions presented and frankly discussed in thirty long sittings, these commissioners finally reported their conclusion to their respective Governments. As the result of this commission the Treaty of Washington was concluded and signed, on May 8, 1871.

Now the majority of the people of the United States had full knowledge of the investigations, and put entire confidence in the equity of the new stipulations. Therefore when the Government brought the treaty to the Senate for approval it was unanimously passed. Thus all the causes of the long-standing and momentous differences, which had endangered the diplomatic relations between the two countries, were completely dissipated, and the day of those most cordial and beneficent relations which still exist between the United States and Great Britain dawned upon the world.

There is another instance of the willingness of the United States to settle questions of grave international importance through the medium of a joint commission. The troubles existing for many years between the United States and Mexico were caused by frequent raids over the boundary by Mexican bandits or insurgents, complicated by economic questions and differences of race and civilization. Warlike operations were often the result, and there appeared to be little hope of bringing about any sort of amicable settlement. Subsequently the Mexican Government approached the United States to settle these grievous differences by appointing a joint commission in order to insure peaceful relations in the future. The proposal being accepted by the United States, the commissioners were appointed by the two Governments from among prominent officials, statesmen, and scholars. Investigations followed, and the results were reported, as in the previous case.

The questions at issue between Japan and the United States may be more difficult than the Anglo-American differences that existed half a century ago, because they are complicated by dissimilarity of race and civilization. Moreover, for America it is a question of domestic policy and State sovereignty, with which no foreign nation has any right to interfere; but for Japan it is a question of racial discrimination and national honor, for which every independent nation has the right to demand a due consideration. Those most amicable and felicitous relations which have existed ever since the opening of Japan by the friendly advice of the United States Government in 1854 are a great international asset which might well be made the basal argument for the appointment of such a commission.

If the proposal of a joint high commission should be accepted, the United States might appoint seven representative men possessing a clear knowledge of the pending questions and commanding the confidence of the American people, including the American Ambassador in Tokyo; on the Japanese side the Japanese Government would appoint seven commissioners of a similar type, including the Japanese Ambassador in Washington; the fourteen commissioners to meet in Washington under the presidency of the Secretary of State, who would open the conference. Granted fourteen sincere representative and able men, possessing the confidence of their nationals and working with fair and impartial minds, listening patiently to all parties concerned, and going to the bottom of all questions brought before them, it is not necessary to attempt to outline the method to be pursued by the commission nor the extent of its investigations; but I might presume to suggest here that in this conference all those persons, both Japanese and American, who know about the conditions of the Japanese on the Pacific coast and in other States should be called to state the actual conditions of Japanese farmers in California and other States, and the status, social and moral, of Japanese residents in the United States. Moreover, they should lay before the commission the actual condition of the growth of the Japanese population in America, and the economic and social bearing of Japanese in America, which might work harm to the solidarity of American society and impair the foundation of the American national organization. In other words, the commission should take evidence of the merits and demerits, the pros and cons, of the question, and, after going through these, thoroughly and exhaustively, they should then draw up their conclusions and report to the respective Governments of Japan and the United States.

Thereupon the two Governments should mark out the ways and means of helping on a permanent solution of the Japanese problem in America by dividing it into several categories such as:

(1) Action by the national Governments:

(*a*) in the form of treaty, agreement, and *entente;*

(*b*) in the form of national laws and regulations.

(2) Action by the State Legislatures in the form of State laws.

(3) Action by municipalities in the form of city ordinances.

(4) Action by religious, educational, and social institutions in the way of private endeavor.

In this way the Governments and peoples on both sides of the Pacific will work together for the same cause to clear away many misunderstandings; to remove social obstacles and political disabilities; and to dispel all visionary fears of the two peoples. Then there will be no more encroachment of Japanese on American soil and no infringement of Japanese privileges in America, and the cordial international friendship which existed for years past will be restored again between Japan and the United States.

At the present juncture, particularly after the Washington Conference, when truly amicable relations between Japan and the United States are most desirable, especially in connection with the Pacific question, which is now one of the most important factors in world politics, a too long delay will tend to bring up again the misunderstanding between the two countries, which might be utilized by mischief-makers as an impediment to a peaceful settlement of Far Eastern affairs. For these reasons I earnestly desire that some move should be made at once towards establishing a joint high commission by which our remaining difficulties might be solved once and for all in a way satisfactory to the peoples and Governments of both Japan and the United States.

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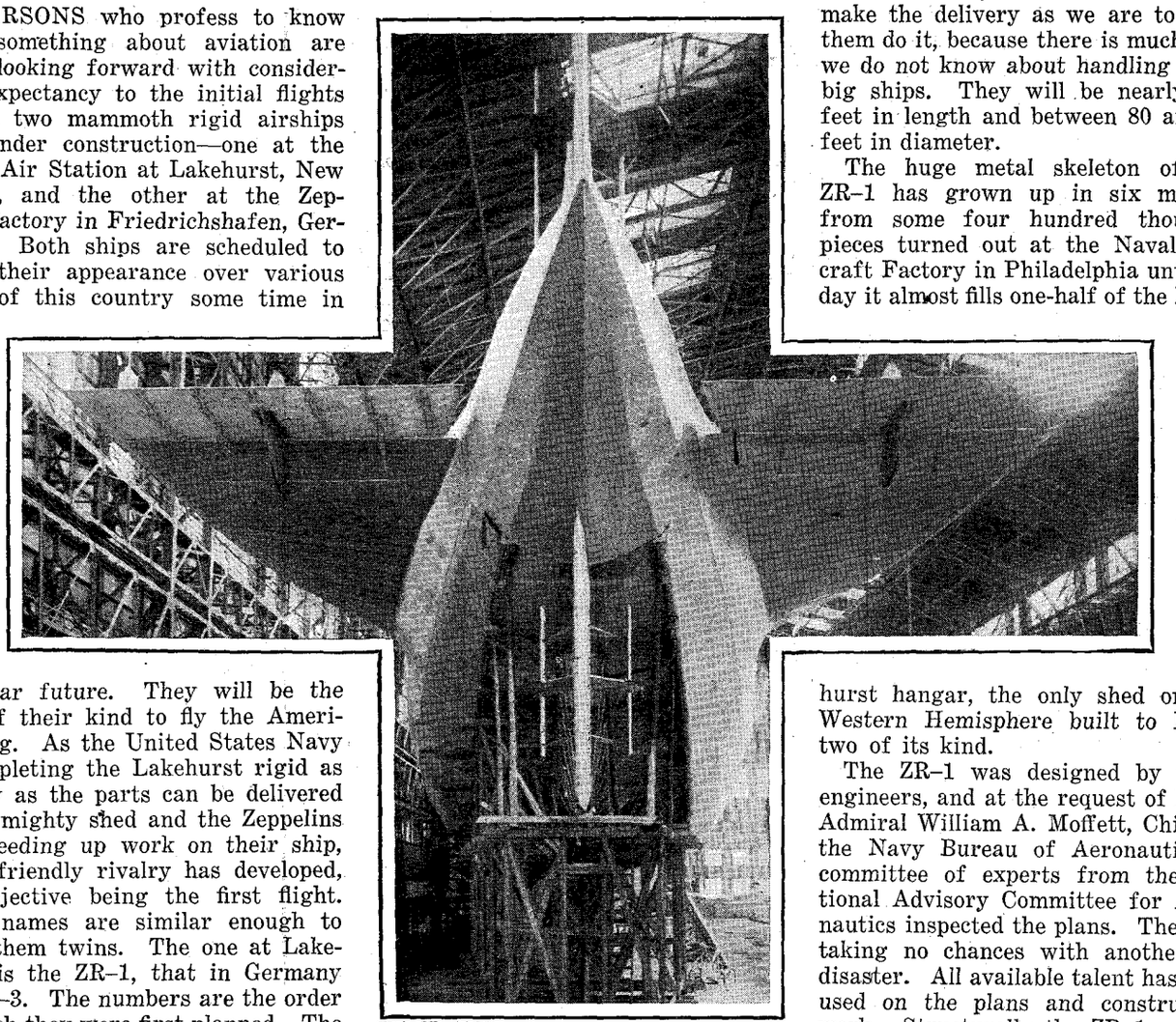
THE AIRSHIP PROGRAMME

BY HOWARD MINGOS

PERSONS who profess to know something about aviation are looking forward with considerable expectancy to the initial flights of the two mammoth rigid airships now under construction—one at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, New Jersey, and the other at the Zeppelin factory in Friedrichshafen, Germany. Both ships are scheduled to make their appearance over various parts of this country some time in the near future. They will be the first of their kind to fly the American flag. As the United States Navy is completing the Lakehurst rigid as rapidly as the parts can be delivered to the mighty shed and the Zeppelins are speeding up work on their ship, much friendly rivalry has developed, the objective being the first flight. Their names are similar enough to make them twins. The one at Lakehurst is the ZR–1, that in Germany the ZR–3. The numbers are the order in which they were first planned. The missing number, the ZR–2, was the craft which the Navy purchased from Great Britain two years ago and which collapsed over Hull, England, during a trial flight. The ZR–1 and ZR–3, therefore, will be the nucleus for the lighter-than-air division of the aerial fleets which many believe must be developed as an integral part of the National defense.

We never have had any of the big ones in this country excepting the semi-rigid Roma, which was destroyed at Hampton Roads in February, 1922. The Roma was an experiment purchased from Italy, which has specialized in semi-rigids. The semi-rigids have a keel without the ribs. The rigids not only have a keel, but as many backbones as may be necessary to hold the ring-shaped ribs in place. Since Count Zeppelin made his first flight in 1900 in the first successful rigid airship ever built the organization he founded has kept so far in advance of other constructors that all rigids have been known popularly as Zeppelins. As a matter of fact, aside from one or two rival firms in Germany, no one has ever attempted to build a rigid airship without copying or imitating in all essential parts the Zeppelin, which seemed best suited for the purpose. Britain's R–34, which visited New York in 1919, was the replica of a captured Zeppelin. All rigids now being laid down in England, France, or Italy are modeled after Zeppelins surrendered by the terms of the Armistice and known as reparations craft.



Wide World Photos

THE ZR–1 IN ITS HANGAR

And the Zeppelin now being built on the shores of Lake Constance for the American Government is a reparations ship which will cost us nothing, not even for delivery. The Zeppelin company is under contract to deliver the ZR–3 to Lakehurst, New Jersey. She will fly the Stars and Stripes on the long flight from Berlin to America. No doubt there is as much desire on the part of Zeppelin engineers to make the delivery as we are to have them do it, because there is much that we do not know about handling these big ships. They will be nearly 700 feet in length and between 80 and 90 feet in diameter.

The huge metal skeleton of the ZR–1 has grown up in six months from some four hundred thousand pieces turned out at the Naval Aircraft Factory in Philadelphia until to-day it almost fills one-half of the Lakehurst hangar, the only shed on the Western Hemisphere built to house two of its kind.

The ZR–1 was designed by naval engineers, and at the request of Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, a committee of experts from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics inspected the plans. They are taking no chances with another ZR disaster. All available talent has been used on the plans and construction work. Structurally the ZR–1 will be as strong and airworthy as they can make her. Every bit of duralumin in her framework has passed rigid tests. She should survive, particularly as she is a copy of the Zeppelin L–49, which the French captured intact and from which plans were made and distributed to the Allies. Germany built and operated thirty-six ships of that type during the most strenuous operations of the war. One of them was the L–59, which flew to Africa and returned to Germany, the 4,500-mile trip making a record which stands to-day for all flying-machines.

While the Zeppelins met with success in using their own Maybach motors, other motors have been reasonably efficient; sufficiently so, at least, to warrant the Navy ordering special Packard engines, six of which, aggregating 1,800 horse-power, will turn as many propellers on the ZR–1. They are able to operate eight hours without stopping.

Present plans are to fill the ship

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with helium, a non-inflammable gas, lacking one-tenth the buoyancy of hydrogen, but absolutely safe. Helium is a by-product of certain natural gases, and several methods for extracting it have been tried. None of them, however, has succeeded in producing it economically. It has cost about ten cents a cubic foot, and is extremely expensive even for Government use when ships like the ZR's each have a capacity for more than 2,000,000 cubic feet. The problem of using helium would not be so great were it not that the gas in an airship must be valved out or freed in certain quantities during operations with the ship. Much of the gas will be wasted. Hydrogen is relatively inexpensive, compared to helium.

The matter of saving the gas is one of the problems for which American engineers believe they have a solution. This will be tried out when they have the ships with which to experiment. The motor problem is serious too. There is always the danger of fire with internal-combustion engines using gasoline. Many engineers here and abroad have been working on the Diesel engines, and it is reported that methods have been perfected whereby the Diesel will ultimately become practical and efficient for airships. With that and the helium problem solved, it is universally admitted that a rigid ship can lose even her rudder and parts of her nose and tail and still be brought safely to earth.

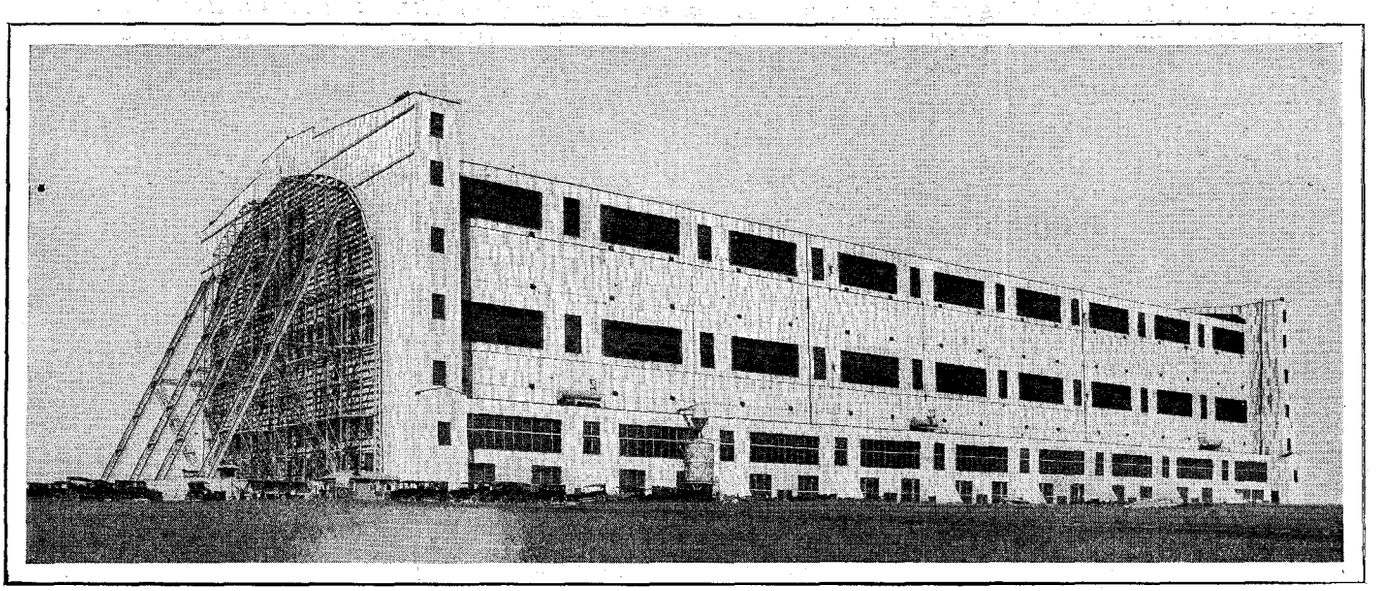
The reparations airship, under the terms by which all reparations material was acquired, cannot be used for military purposes. Therefore she will not be of the pure military type, but rather will be somewhat shorter and fatter. Instead of the fighting L–70 type, the ZR–3 will resemble in form the Bodensee, first of the Zeppelins built for commercial purposes after the war. The ZR–3 will be 650 feet long and more than 90 feet in diameter. The Zeppelins had operated commercial airship lines from 1910 until the war. They had in that period five ships about 425 feet long, accommodating twenty-two passengers and a crew averaging twelve. Before they were turned over for war purposes in 1914 they were making regularly scheduled trips between the larger cities in Germany, and occasionally across the North Sea and into Austria. Their passenger fares and freight were handled by the Hamburg-American Company, with offices in the large towns. They had made, in all, 1,588 commercial flights, invariably with full loads, and had carried a total of 34,228 passengers. That was before the war.

The ZR–3 will be in many respects a sister ship of the Bodensee and Nordstern, with many of the innovations and improvements created since those two commercial Zeppelins were built in 1919. She will carry thirty passengers in her forward car. The *salon* will resemble a buffet car on an American train. There will be a kitchen similar to that on our dining cars. In front of that will be what would correspond to the bridge on a liner, except that it is literally the nose of the main car, glass-covered, and as trim as any yacht, with its polished nickel and brass. She will be powered with the largest number of engines ever carried by an airship—ten Maybachs of 400 horse-power each.

The Army and Navy Air Services will share in the operation of the ZR–3 on a series of demonstration flights throughout the country. Her mission will be that of a pioneer on an experimental commercial air line, serving to educate the public in airship transportation and to train personnel for other craft. The Government will do this because it is entirely in line with the National policy. It has been pointed out that by fostering commercial aviation a reserve air force in men and material facilities and equipment will be so trained and organized that it will be available for instant duty in an emergency. The civilian reserves of the air will have the same rôle in another war that the merchant marine played in the last.

The ZR–1 will be first and last a service craft, designed and equipped to be a part of the surface fleet. Any airship can keep pace with a cruiser. With her machine-gun armament the ZR–1 will weigh about 76,000 pounds Filled to various degrees with helium or hydrogen, she will be able to make from 45 to 70 sea miles an hour, carrying loads of from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds, the loads including gasoline, food supplies, crew, and other personnel with their baggage. Filled to her maximum capacity with hydrogen and employing full engine power, she will have a range of about 4,000 miles non-stop; but under usual conditions, 2,000 to 3,000 miles will be her average non-stop flight.

She will be able to go anywhere that the fleet can go, and far more swiftly. The ZR ships each in its own way will have an opportunity to demonstrate to the public the possibilities of lighter-than-air craft. Due to economic and political conditions abroad, the United States will find itself in a position to develop them more rapidly than other nations. Geographically speaking, we are situated ideally; for airships are not practical for short flights. The vast distances between important centers afford an incentive to quicken transportation. Those who have made an exhaustive study of the subject assert that Germany at the close of the war had facilities and trained personnel with which to become the center of international airship transpor-



Wide World Photos

THE HANGAR AT LAKEHURST

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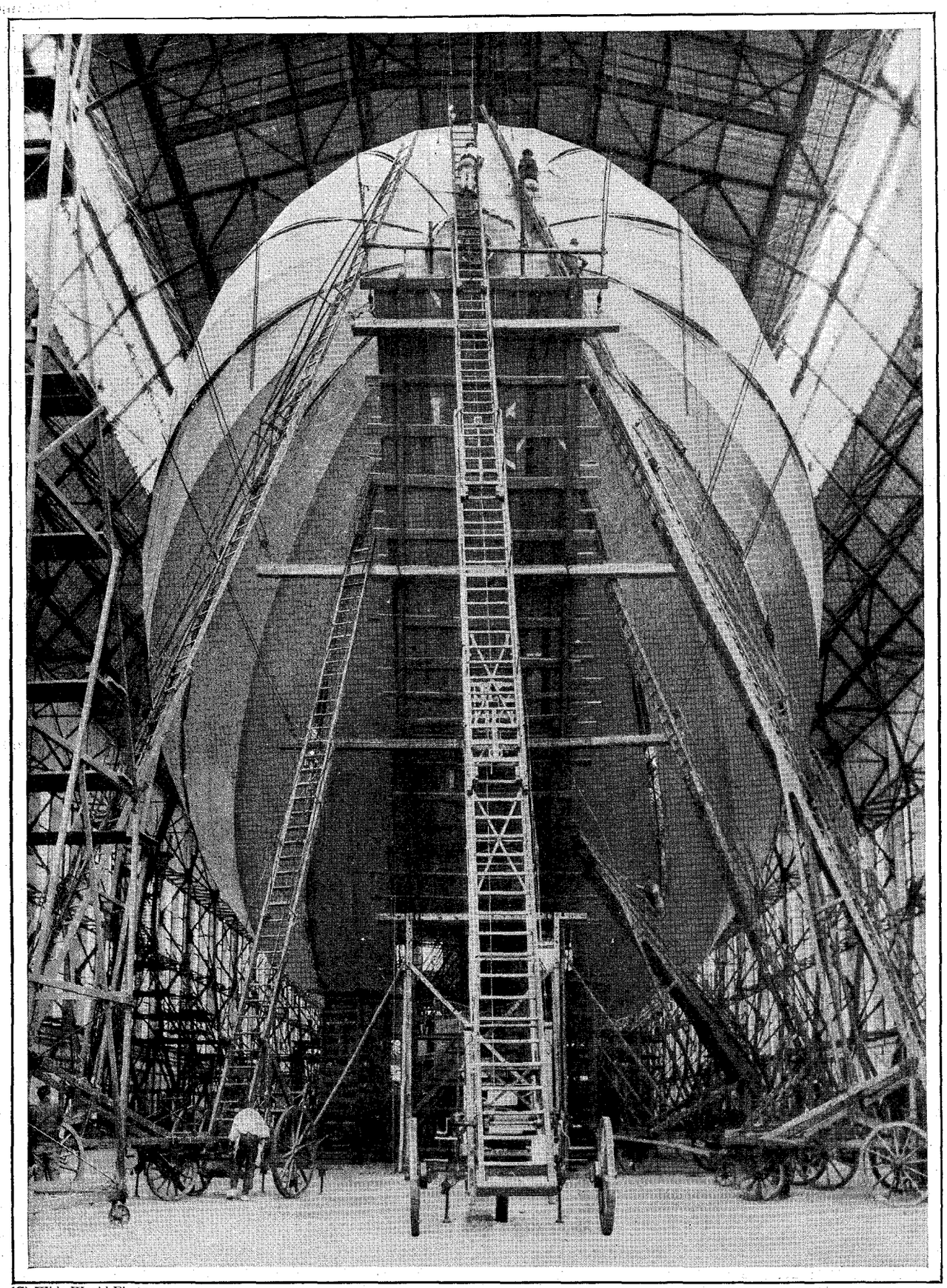

(C) Wide World Photos

THE ZR-3, UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR THE UNITED STATES AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, GERMANY

"This is a reparations ship, which will cost us nothing, not even for delivery. . . . Under the terms by which all reparations material was acquired, it cannot be used for military purposes"

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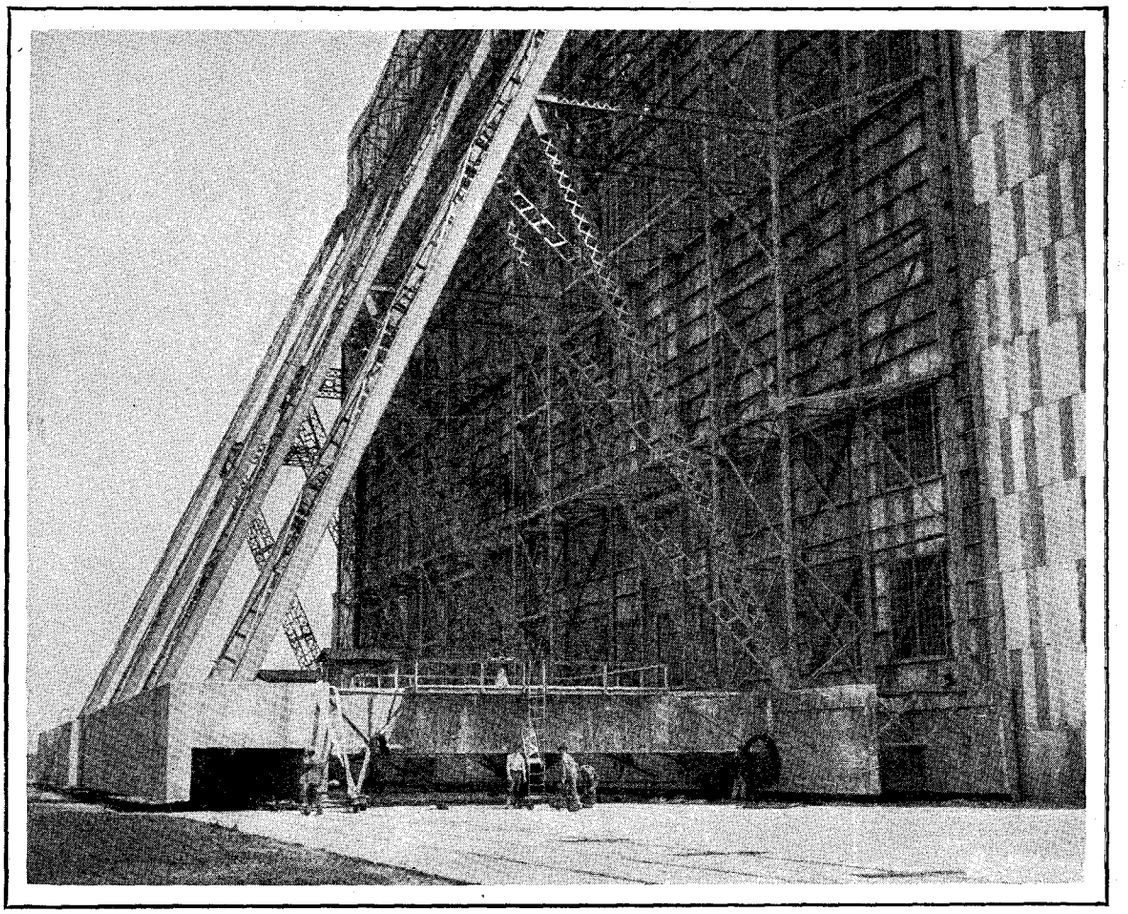

(C) Underwood

THE MASSIVE DOOR OF THE HANGAR OF THE Z–1 AT LAKEHURST

tation; that had it not been for the Versailles Treaty and the London ultimatum of May 5, 1921, Germany to-day would have lines operating throughout the world, with Berlin as the pivotal point of a gigantic trunk-line system. They add that Germany's misfortune has been America's opportunity.

There are two, perhaps three, American airship projects which have been underwritten by private capital, not by stock sales. So far their activities have extended along the lines of investigation. The Germans spent years charting air routes in all parts of the world, with a view toward establishing air lines. American investigators have found that they must do the same thing in this country.

But the progress has been very slow. Take for illustration the survey made by the Zeppelin organization in 1920. Two of their most experienced engineers came to the United States and secured daily weather reports covering the last thirty years. With these they set to work, and for three months operated a hypothetical airship line between New York and Chicago. Basing their purely imaginative trips on average weather conditions over each part of the route for thirty years, they were able to judge with fair accuracy the weather on a certain day. Their report was not made public; but in conversation they asserted that the transatlantic route, which they once had surveyed, would be easier to operate on schedule.

Other investigators have found that it will require approximately two years to establish and operate a practical airship line. They are optimistic regarding the future and point to figures showing how rigid airships under present methods will be able to fly from Chicago to Moscow in eighty hours, from Chicago to London in sixty-three hours, Chicago to San Francisco in thirty hours, and so forth. Others, basing their conclusions on the results of figurative tests, say that a two and a half days service can be maintained between Europe and America. A New York to Chicago service would require twelve hours and could be maintained with almost one hundred per cent regularity in summer and from eighty to ninety per cent in winter, it is thought. There has been sufficient experience with large rigids to justify such an opinion; and it is most likely correct.

Meanwhile the air forces are preparing for missionary work with the big ships. The shed at Belleville, Illinois, is nearing completion. Cape May, New Jersey, has a shed that can accommodate moderate-sized rigids. Other hangar facilities are being arranged on the Pacific coast. The sheds will serve only for building and repairing the craft, which will go into the hangar for the same reason that a ship goes into dry-dock, and for r other purpose.

To care for them on the outside wa once a serious problem, until Grea Britain worked out the idea of th mooring mast. These masts hav been accepted as the final solution t the anchorage problem. The first on in the United States was recently se up at Lakehurst. It stands more tha a half-mile away from the front of th shed, and in size is deceiving. might be another Eiffel Tower, as fa as appearances go. Its base is a equilateral triangle. Each side is 6 feet long and extends upward to point 164 feet in the air. At the bo tom there are three motor winche gasoline, water pumps, and elevato machinery. The winches are used fo hauling in the airship and holding i Equally spaced at a radius of 500 fe from the mast are 48 anchor block which will hold the ship's cables an prevent it from getting out of contro Elevators take crew, passengers, an supplies to the top of the mast, whenc they will go aboard the ship throug an entrance close under the nose, an from there down the keel to the car Fuel, water, and inflating gas are sup plied by means of pumps lifting the through pipes to the top of the mas and into the ship.

The Government plans for mooring masts at all of the larger cities, an they will serve the rigids in the sam manner that piers accommodate boats

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BANKRUPT NORTH DAKOTA; GOVERNOR NESTOS AND RECONSTRUCTION

BY HOWARD T. BURKE

NORTH DAKOTA in the past decade has been the scene of many turbulent political battles. It being almost wholly an agricultural State, a one-crop State, and that one crop wheat, when wheat failed everything failed. Along came bad weather, higher freight rates, and the speculator to eat up the profit on wheat; and North Dakota was hard up.

A feeling of unrest and injustice formed into the nucleus of the Non-Partisan League, and North Dakota went into business. The State would provide a hail insurance; build elevators, in order that the farmers might keep their wheat out of the hands of the manipulator, who in harvest time, when the farmer needed money, manipulated the price down, and then manipulated it up again; they would have a State-operated bank and a system of farm loans, by which the State could help farmers build their homes and furnish financial aid between harvests—they would be independent.

The honest farmers believed these wild theorists; confronted with bad weather, depression, poor crops, a shortage of money, and the uncontrollable conditions of the Nation and the world, they joined the Non-Partisan League. They had tried both Democrats and Republicans; but here was a party who offered a real panacea—Government ownership on a magnificent scale. In this favorable atmosphere the League grew and grew, until it came into full bloom in 1916 with Lynn Frazier as Governor.

From thence on the worst was to come. A class government was set up—a one-class government, and a failure. The people had been gouged by the speculator, but now the State was doing it; the only difference being they paid for it in advance. What had seemed a solution had added another burden—higher taxes; doubled, trebled, and multiplied. It was pay before and pay afterwards.

North Dakota was in trouble; outside capital left, interest went up, and farms were sold for default of taxes. The Republican and Democratic parties submerged, to remain in name only, while the Non-Partisans and the Independents waged war. The League attempted to corral the last voter in the State; so bitter was the campaign, either one was or one wasn't. In 1916, 1918, and 1920 the League elected a Governor and a majority of the State ticket.

In March, 1921, a delegate Convention of the Independent voters was held in the city of Devil's Lake; every county was represented, and the membership totaled six hundred. The purpose of the Convention was to determine whether any of the officials inaugurated in January should be recalled. After two days' debate it was decided to recall Governor Frazier, the Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. R. A. Nestos was then chosen as the Independent candidate for the Governorship. The election, the first of its kind ever to be held in the United States, occurred October 28, and the result was a victory for the Independents. The Non-Partisan League had brought into being the system of the recall election, thereby preparing the method for their own expulsion.

R. A. Nestos was born in Norway in a family of ten children; he came alone to the United States at the age of sixteen, learned to speak English, earned his way through school, and was graduated in 1902 from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1904 from the Law College of the University of North Dakota. He immediately began the practice of law in partnership with C. A. Johnson, Republican gubernatorial aspirant in 1906 and 1908. He became interested in political and civic affairs, and in 1910 was elected to the Legislature, and in 1912 as State Attorney, serving until 1917. In 1916 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate; and in 1920 candidate for the indorsement of the Independent forces for Governor, but was defeated. He became Governor at the age of forty-four; was re-elected in 1922; and is unmarried. When speaking of the accomplishments of his administration, he divides the credit with his associates, always using the word *we* in place of *I*.

When Mr. Nestos was inaugurated, he found a sad confusion of official acts. The State-operated Bank of North Dakota was under fire, and an examination showed that many records had been altered or destroyed. The retiring officials had at the last moment allowed certain sums of money to be paid to their associates, and by the appearance of more recently prepared pages in a loose-leaf ledger an attempt was disclosed to spread the evidence of these transactions over a number of years.

The State had erected and assumed control over several mills and elevators, and, as in every other line of industry it had entered, the managing officials were appointed from a political standpoint. The administration of affairs reflected a lack of business ability and experience. Such a condition was admitted when the manager of the Drake mill resigned, after being severely criticised for his rank mismanagement: "I am a grain man, not a mill man. I have long wanted to be relieved of the mill duties." The old administration did not relieve him; and at the end of his term of management the losses aggregated several times the total value of the whole project. A creamery adventure was then tried, and at the end of eight months $15,000 was lost.

The Non-Partisan League had used the Bank of North Dakota as a political machine rather than as an agency of public business. In placing redeposits and making loans to thirty-one League banks, ones that were either owned or operated by League leaders or so situated as to serve such leaders, the amounts were more than $54,000 each, as compared with $5,000 each to 700 Independent banks.

The conduct of the Farm Loan Department was seasoned with the same political flavoring; $740,000 in loans were made in three strong League counties, whereas the total loaned in twenty other counties was $96,000.

The loan to one John N. Hagan was advanced from application No. 1219 to 36. The State through the Home Builders' Association suffered a loss on Mr. Hagan's house of $3,500, while the maximum investment limit allowed by law was $4,000. When Governor Nestos came to dissolve the Association, it was found that a deficit equal to twenty per cent of the total expenditures existed, that is, providing that every one for whom a house was built paid the amount the Association finally concluded it cost the State to build. Nearly every one refused to do this, claiming that the money was wasted and misapplied, and that the State had agreed to build the houses at a lower figure.

When the reports of the land appraisers, which became a part of the public records and would therefore be expected to be businesslike documents, were considered, the same political trend was found. Two appraisers' reports were: "I regard this an A-1 loan. Safe and conservative; a desirable investment to an A-1 farmer

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who at the same time votes the League ticket straight." And the other report: "His brother introduced Townley (the organizer of the Non-Partisan League) at the last League rally at Mohall, which ought to help some." A third report says: "He is a good Leaguer, and if you birds can't help the men who are feeding you, you are no good."

Governor Nestos did everything to effect greater economy without lessening efficiency; salaries were cut fifty per cent and unnecessary officials discharged. He reduced taxes, and at the same time increased the amount in loans to the distressed farmer.

When investors saw what a business fiasco the Non-Partisans had made, they withdrew their capital from the State, rates of interest rose, and money became very scarce. Fifty-three banks had closed, twelve of which were later reopened by the efficient management of the new administration. The State had on hand a large number of unsold bonds, even though offered at a high rate of interest; State industry began to slow down. Farmers who had lost their crops by hail were being forced to sell their hail warrants at a discount of 20 to 50 per cent. Over four million of these had been issued.

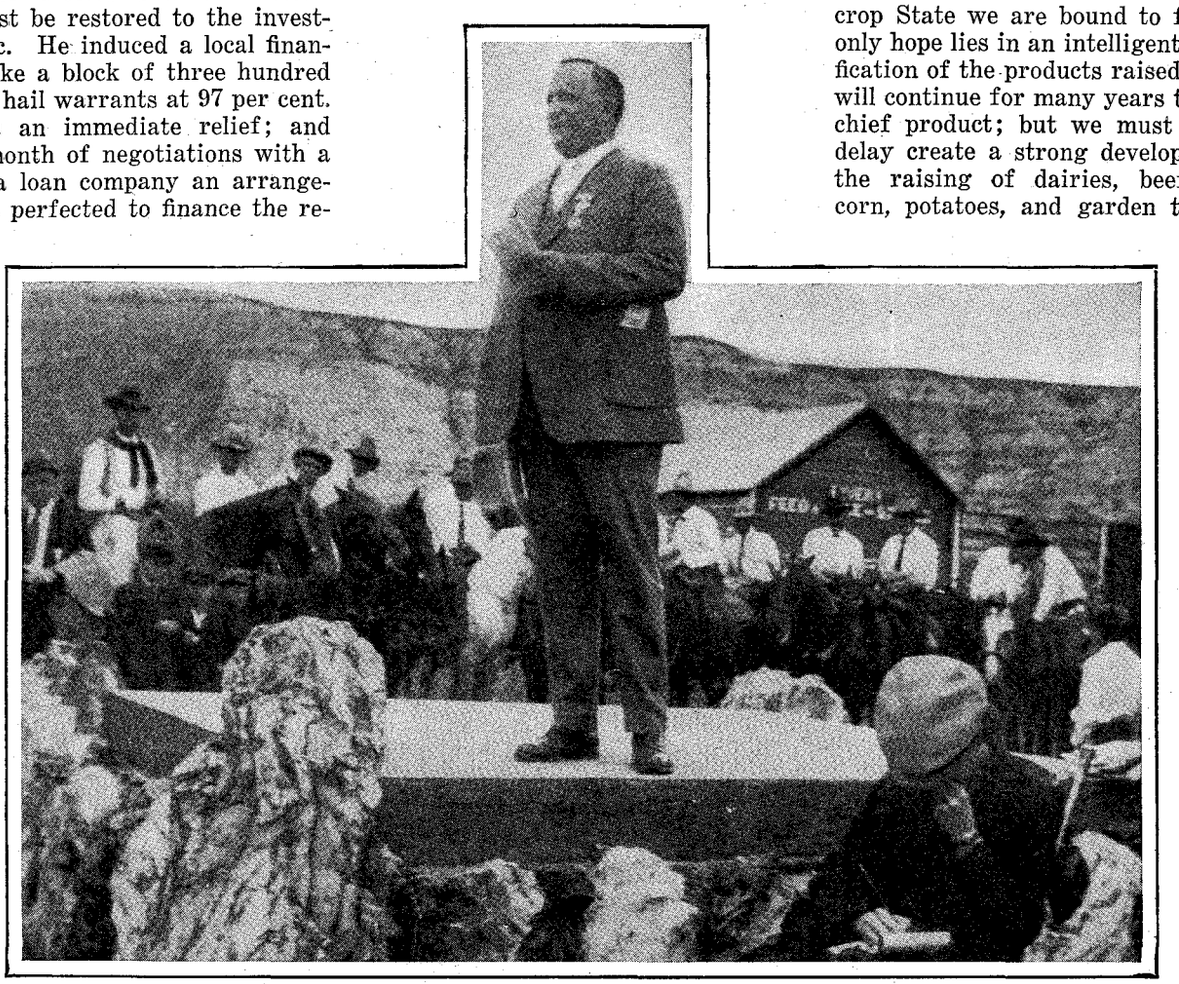
Governor Nestos saw that confidence must be restored to the investing public. He induced a local financier to take a block of three hundred thousand hail warrants at 97 per cent. This was an immediate relief; and after a month of negotiations with a Minnesota loan company an arrangement was perfected to finance the remainder. Within six months the warrants were selling at par, having advanced thirty times as much as the increase on Liberty Bonds.

Another unpleasant discovery was the attitude of many citizens towards the Sttae's business; a very different attitude than towards private business. The majority of those who had purchased land under contract from the Board of University and School Lands or had been permitted to borrow upon their real estate at only 5 per cent interest were sadly in arrears, not only on interest, but the payment of principal as well. In four hundred instances the period of delinquency extended over six to thirteen years. Many of the delinquents were State and National banks, officeholders, and even men of considerable wealth. Not only did this show the looseness and feebleness of the State Government, but the disposition as to views of a part of the people. Governor Nestos, in appealing to the Legislature for corrective legislation, said: "The situation is appalling, and must be corrected; if we do not, the schools to whom the money belongs will have to suffer for lack of building and educational funds, and they cannot be made what we wish them to be." Probably there are few persons who can appreciate and know the value of an education better than the Governor.

When an opportunity came, he went into other States, addressing commercial organizations, in an effort to explain the situation confronting the State and to show what progress had been made in the way of reconstruction. The results were good. The new administration withdrew the balance of all unsold bond issues, offered them at a lower rate of interest, and removed the 5 per cent discount offered by Governor Frazier. Confidence to the investor had been restored, and the bonds were sold at a reduction 1 to 1½ per cent in rates, making a total saving of a million and a half dollars in interest. Under the amortization plan the saving of 1½ per cent per year would wipe out the loan fully in twenty-seven years.

Governor Nestos has stressed the fact both in policy and speech that business must pay; that the returns in any enterprise must be sufficient to pay a man and his family for their labors, with a fair return on the investment.

"Agriculture is with us the predominating industry; and, while North Dakota is a good wheat-growing State, it is being realized more and more that if we continue to be a one-crop State we are bound to fail; our only hope lies in an intelligent diversification of the products raised. Wheat will continue for many years to be the chief product; but we must without delay create a strong development in the raising of dairies, beef cattle, corn, potatoes, and garden truck, so



GOVERNOR NESTOS SPEAKING AT MEDORA, NORTH DAKOTA, ON THE BASE OF THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL MONUMENT, DURING HIS TRIP WITH THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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hat farmers may arrive at a point where they will raise the family living, using wheat and rye for investment purposes only.

"Experience has taught us the only way to secure fair prices is through orderly marketing. The custom of dumping practically all of our splendid wheat upon the market, and the speculator, results in inadequate returns for both labor and investment. We must develop a system of cooperative marketing, with sufficient storage facilities, supervision, grading, and the issuance of storage receipts therefor; and to make these receipts available as collateral for loans, if necessary, to secure safe and orderly market conditions."

And North Dakota is on the way back to prosperity.

RED APPLES

A STORY

BY MYRA HARDY

THE A Fourth was a banner class. There were inducements to bannerism. Miss Davison was young and pretty, and, in the vernacular of the primary grades, she was stylish; she didn't yell at the children, and she was awful strict. One may love humbly or pridefully. The A Fourth were proud of Miss Davison. She was a fit object for worship. Added to all this, they had a full set of new desks. Woe to the child whose neighbor discovered a spot of ink in his pen-rack!

Beth McKay finished her paragraph at the blackboard and went over it very carefully. It was so easy to make more than three mistakes, and Miss Davison would not let it remain if it had more. If it had four, it would be erased when the teacher had time to examine it. She said:

"I don't want quantity, but quality. If you cannot spell a word, don't use it. Think of another that will do as well."

And she didn't smile at one unless the little composition was perfect.

As Beth tiptoed to her seat, Miss Davison, busy with the slow three and four timers lined before her desk, threw her a nod of approbation that made her heart glad. She was one of those children who stay baby-like for years—roly-poly, pink-and-white cherubs—and become big grown-ups in one summer vacation. When teachers said, "Wouldn't you like to eat her?" as they did, they meant that she was a splendid example of what good health, superinduced and abetted by good living, plenteous bathing, and clean, pretty clothing could make of a child.

She glanced about, considering what lesson would follow, and began to feel in her desk in search of her speller. A look of surprise dawned in her eyes and she stooped to examine the interior more thoroughly. When she straightened again, she tossed her bobbed blonde head in evident indignation and her eyes were fiery. Another minute, and her little hand was waving excitedly in the air and dragging her from her seat.

Miss Davison spoke quietly. "What is it, Beth?"

Beth stammered with emotion: "Somebody took my apple while I was at the board."

"Who took Beth's apple?" asked the teacher, in a tone as quiet, but with a certain curt emphasis that was menacing.

Nobody answered. Every child stopped working. The theft of an apple was too serious a matter to admit of going on unperturbed. Every eye was directed toward the side of the room where the despoiled one stood, flashing her resentful glance from one to another of her neighbors.

"I am waiting," said Miss Davison, and her tone was even quieter, so that the room sank into a still deeper silence that was ominous for the culprit. Nobody answered.

A certain moral code among boys is very well established. When they are older, they never tell. A boy in the Eighth will stand undeserved punishment and disgrace rather than give another fellow away, however in the wrong the latter may be. But in the A Fourth one doesn't go so far. A very little boy, one seat behind in the next row, caught Beth's roving eye and almost imperceptibly nodded toward Otto Muller, just ahead of him. Beth took the hint.

"Otto Muller's always looking at my apple and making signs for me to give it to him, so I guess he took it," she declared, angrily.

"Did you take it, Otto?"

Otto blushed painfully, sank down in his seat, and without raising his eyes, said, faintly: "No."

The child's guilt was so pitifully evident that the teacher waited a minute before she said, kindly: "You wouldn't like me to think you would tell me a story, would you, Otto?"

"What makes his pocket so fat?" piped a severe voice from the next row. Every eye hastened to the pocket. It seemed to be suspiciously bulgy. A small hand reached over and felt it.

"He's got it," announced the owner of the hand.

"You Hun!" exclaimed the Italian boy.

"Hush!" exclaimed Miss Davison, sternly.

But Otto sprang to his feet.

"No Hun!" he cried, and his blue eyes flashed. "Me, I like to be American. My father and my mother, we all make us to be American. That old Kaiser—"

"Stop!" ordered the teacher, and the child subsided with a quivering lip. "Give me the apple. Sit down. To your seats, all. Lay aside arithmetics. Take spellers."

She passed the apple to Beth, but that haughty lady tossed her fluff of a head.

"I don't want it after it's been in his pocket," she said.

"Remain at recess. Otto, also. Class begin. Pronounce and spell in syllables. Keep together."

When the lines had passed for short recess, and Miss Davison returned from her duty in the hall, she found the little girl glaring at the German boy disdainfully. Whatever appeal he had made had been utterly unsuccessful.

Miss Davison took the big red apple and left the room. In a minute she came back with the apple dripping wet.

"Now," she said, "your apple is perfectly clean, and in a few minutes it will be dry. But we want Otto to tell us what he thinks of a little boy who takes some one else's property, even the smallest thing. If he is a good American, he will know."

"I think he's a thief," interjected the girl, defiantly.

"I didn't ask you, and you'll kindly keep quiet till you're spoken to."

"Her, she has red apples every day," burst out Otto. "Me, I never have no red apples. Every day I ask her and she say no. Me, I never have no apples."

"Doesn't your mother ever give you one?"

"My mother," began Otto, and paused, suddenly conscious of his

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negatives, "she didn't have some money for apples."

"Have you no father, Otto?"

"My father, he goes to Germany to sell his farm, because my father he wants to be American. He don't want some more farm in Germany, and that war start up, and that old Kaiser he catch my father and make him fight in the war, and we don't get no more letters from my father since two years now. So maybe he is dead."

"And your mother has to work to take care of you?"

"Yes, my mother work hard for me and my sister and mine *Grossmutter*, and my mother she has no money to buy red apples."

He sighed and glanced again at the coveted fruit.

"I understand now," she said, softly, "and perhaps I shall find you a red apple. I think Beth will be glad to forgive you."

Beth shrugged her plump shoulders. Miss Davison looked at her kindly for a minute. Then her face hardened.

"You may both go now. But, Otto, no matter how much you want a thing, never take it unless you have a right to it. Once it was a proud thing to be a German, and some day it will be again. You can't be a real American unless you earn the right to be one."

"Me American," insisted Otto.

Beth put her apple in her desk, remarking that it was too late to eat it now, anyway.

At twenty minutes past eleven Beth recited in geography. Instead of sitting down neatly, she put up her left knee. The seat responded to the pressure and rose. Evidently it had been set a trifle too far forward, leaving an unusual space at the back. Beth's knee passed through the space and she could not pull it out. She struggled, lost her other footing, and sank deeper. The sharp edges of the oak pressed into her soft flesh. She uttered no sound, but her look of distress brought Miss Davison quickly to her side. A movement of the seat either way pinched her. Neither could she pull out at the side. The principal was summoned, and the janitor tried to reach the screws that fastened the seat to the iron frame, but every touch brought a protest of pain from the captive. At last a man summoned from a shop in the neighborhood came with a hardwood saw and cut the seat away. Beth had been a captive twenty minutes, and was trembling from nervous excitement and a tired back.

Nobody thought it laughable when Miss Davison took the big girl in her lap and kissed her and held her close, while they quieted down by reading "Aladdin" till the bell rang for the luncheon hour.

After the lines had passed the sister in the Sixth came to lend Beth the support of her arm, and she went off slowly, with an exaggerated limp and a tragic expression. She was absent in the afternoon, and the red apple remained in the desk, as safe from prying fingers as any bomb.

At two-forty Emmy Davison put her elbows on her desk and dropped her face into her hands. She found it rested her to shut out sight and sound for five minutes when the rush of the day's work was done.

A teacher is a charioteer. To every child she holds a rein. For nearly six hours she rides, alert, steady, quick of eye and ear, fearless, commanding, quiet, patient; knowing the way, restraining the reckless and prodding the slow. Forty, fifty reins they pass her; even sixty at times. And she works with her nerves.

Emmy Davison dropped her face to her hands and rested, but her brain went galloping on.

Red apples! But not for him. Every day. Dear God! Red apples!

There had been a tall boy who went away. On the last night he had said:

"If I come back, I hope I shall find you just the same."

And he had bent his head to look at her in a way he had never looked before—in a solemn way, that was holy, like a prayer.

"I shall wait until you come," she had said.

He had taken her in his arms and kissed her. Her love had grown with the long, long months of waiting. It had grown stronger and sweeter. He had come back, bringing a French wife. He lived on her block. She saw him every day.

Red apples! But not for her.

Her brother Hugh would never be wild again. They had left him there in France. Her brother Jim was still at Letterman Hospital. He would be strong again some day, but he would never more play tennis or dance or race.

What did she owe to the little bullet-headed German boy that she should deprive herself? Cheerfully, she and her mother and father were economizing in every way they could decently devise to save for Jim—to make up to Jim for a leg. So much for this, so much for that, and she walked one way to save car-fare. And they were all hard—hard against anything German. Willing or not, the boy's father had been in the German army. He might have killed Hugh.

Yet when she lifted her head from her hands, she said aloud: "For my soul's salvation."

Many times before bedtime she changed her mind. "Whatsoever ye do unto one of the least of these" didn't seem to be argument enough, considering the fate of children in this war. There was a reason that s couldn't recall, something in the ba of her brain, that would be a justi cation if she could remember it. came, as things will, just as she w going to sleep:

"And so I planted corn in my er my's field that God might live."

At breakfast she said to h *mother:* "Can you give me a red a ple in my lunch?"

"No, I haven't one. Won't a gre one do? Is it for drawing?"

Ignoring the question, Emmy i plied: "I wanted a red one. Nev mind."

She would have to walk home. R apples that are big and juicy cost fif and sixty cents a dozen that yes Green pippins were forty, and ve good. Yet she must have red on And she couldn't explain. Her moth had cause to be hard on Germans.

She chose a route that would pa several fruit-stands, and selected t biggest, best-scented red apple th her nickel could buy. It had a beau ful stem, and was bigger than Beth

When her class were seated in pe fect order, even before the singin she held it up before them.

"Look!" she cried in a ringing voic A gasp of admiration answered he "It is for Otto, because he wants be a true American."

Otto sprang to position in the righ hand aisle, every inch a German. H face was radiant.

"Yes, Miss Davison," he shouted.

"Oh, Otto! Otto! Do not disa point us. Be the best of the be Americans."

"Yes, Miss Davison."

Beyond that he was dumb with d light and pride.

And then, in the midst of the sin ing, entered Beth's sister with a not The teacher read it and smiled. C course she would not keep it to hersel

"Listen, children."

Dear Miss Davison:

My mother thinks I better stay at home to-day. Please give my apple to Otto. I was a bad cross girl and God punished me, but my leg does not hurt me any more but my mother says I better stay home to-day. I will come Monday. I will bring Otto another apple Monday.

Your loving pupil,

BETH.

When the last child had gon Emmy shut out the light and noise fo five minutes, but her brain went ga loping on. When she lifted her hea she laughed, for she thought:

"I, too, want a red apple. If it wer but as easy to find mine!"

And she smoothed her pretty hai and she powdered her face, and s pinned on her hat and veil most car fully, for she was young. And sh walked home slowly in the sunshine.

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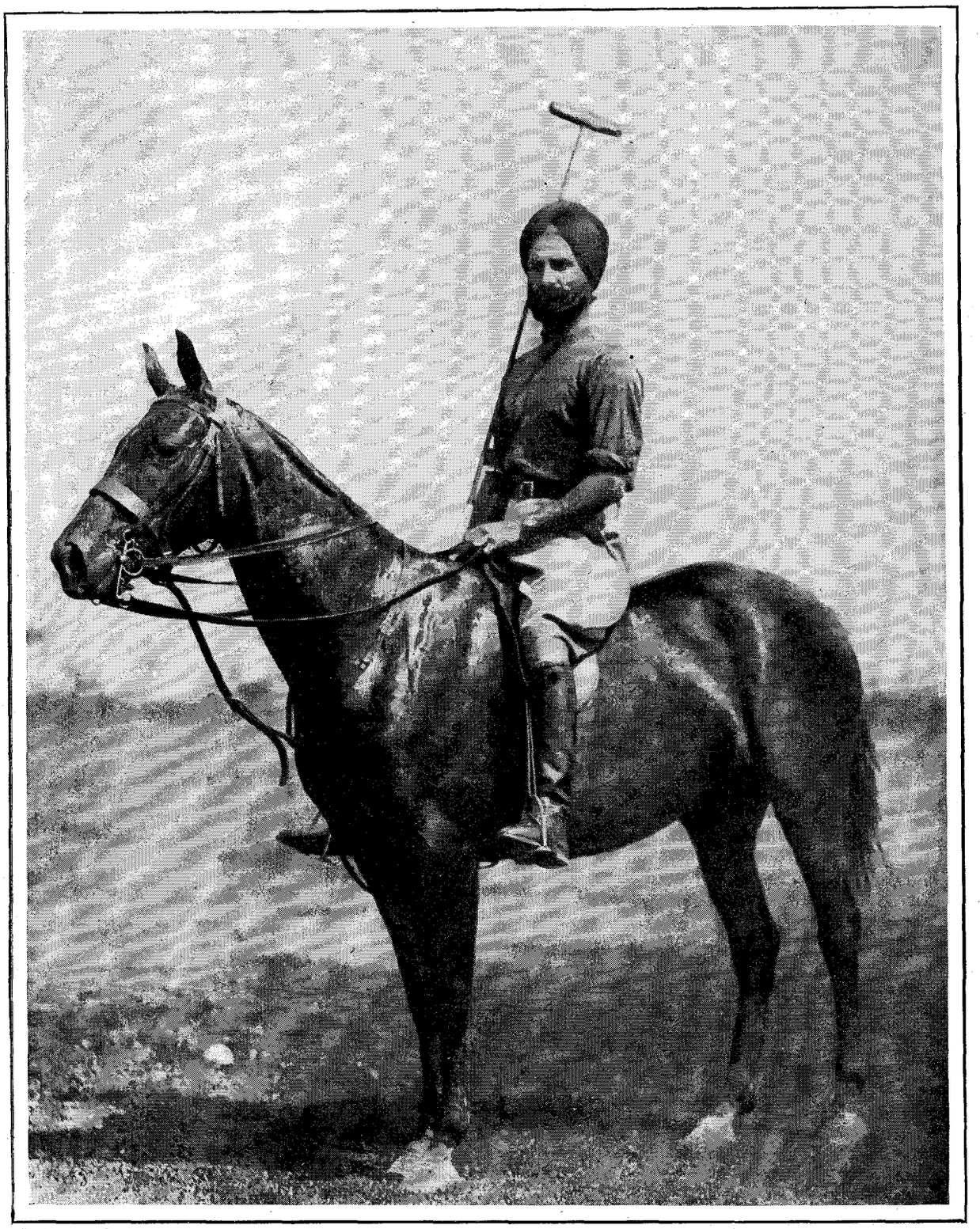
AN INVADER FROM THE EAST



(C) Underwood

AN EAST INDIAN POLO PLAYER

A team of East Indian polo players are visiting the United States; one of them, Colonel J. Singh, is seen above as he appeared at the Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, Long Island, when out for practice a day or two after his arrival

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THE BOOK TABLE

THE OUTLINE OF LITERATURE

BY EDMUND LESTER PEARSON

ALICE—the only widely celebrated Alice in literature—took little interest in a book if it had no pictures and no conversations. Most of us are like her; we form an impression, sometimes a lasting prejudice, from some external or unimportant feature of the volume. Lately the writers of reviews have had more or less to say about the blurbs which the publisher puts upon the jackets of books, as if he were a barker outside a show tempting the public to come in. And one or two publishers, in the testy manner of those defending a bad cause, have replied that a reviewer should overlook lack of felicity in phrasing a paragraph of advertising. The blurb was never a very good thing; latterly it has become a pretty bad one, and my sympathies are with the writers of reviews when they deride its extravagance and absurdity. A sensitive author must pray to be delivered from his blurb-writer. And there is no harm if a man who takes up a book in order to write about it is still receptive to some of the impressions and subject to some of the whims and notions which might affect the reader who has no other motive but his own amusement or instruction.

At all events, I am willing to confess that I formed an instant prejudice against "The Outline of Literature"[1] because of its illustrations. This is a surprising thing to say, perhaps, of a volume adorned with a large number of pictures which, if not in the best manner of book illustrations, are as excellent examples of half-tone and color printing as could be wished. Many of the pictures are admirably chosen to explain the text, but, to me, the first effect of them was that an attempt had been made to attract for the book a sort of middle-class popularity. The presence of reproductions of such too-familiar paintings as Alma-Tadema's "Reading from Homer," Burne-Jones's "The Wine of Circe," and Henry Holiday's "Meeting of Dante and Beatrice" explains what I mean. These, in cheaply colored copies, have hung upon the walls of so many suburban homes and been displayed for sale so often that their presence and that of some (but not all) of the others in this book give it a little the appearance of a popular juvenile encyclopædia. It is as if one should go to a symphony concert and find on the programme hackneyed favorites like the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman," Rubinstein's "Melody in F," and Nevin's "Narcissus."

These two grumbling paragraphs are perhaps unwisely placed at the beginning of this notice, but they end all that I have to say in disfavor of the book, and they may help to dispel a similar prejudice, if anybody else forms one—unfairly—as I did. For the book itself—the text, that is—deserves praise. It is the first volume of what is to be a three-volume work, and it discusses the history of literature from the earliest known records, from the clay tablets of Chaldea down to Spenser's "Faerie Queene." Eight of the nine chapters herein are unsigned, and are presumably by the editor, Mr. John Drinkwater. One chapter, "The Story of the Bible," is by Dr. E. W. Barnes, Canon of Westminster. The cover jacket bears a perfectly truthful blurb, in which the publisher says of the work: "It is clear and concise, without being overburdened with detail. It is not intended for the specialist, nor does it indulge in learned arguments and critical dissertations."

In other words, this "Outline" (the third or fourth of the flock of Outlines which have been evoked by the success of Mr. H. G. Wells's "Outline of History") attempts to explain in the briefest and clearest terms something about the life and work of the men and women who have made the great literature of the world. It intends to answer the questions of folk who ask: "What is all this talk about Homer? Would I enjoy reading the Iliad?" "Who wrote the Bible, anyhow? My grandfather believed it was all written by Moses or Abraham, under the direct supervision of the Almighty, but I hear that learned men, even clergymen, do not think so to-day. What have they found out? Do they really know any more about it than grandfather did?" "What about the books of the Brahmans, and the Buddhists, and the Mohammedans—where can I find out something about them?" "How did Dante come to write that long poem about the Inferno? I've seen a lot of pictures some artist made for it—say, that Dante must have been pretty gloomy! How did he get that way?"

I have read this volume of "The Outline of Literature" with interest and profit; read it under unfavorable conditions during chilly evenings tent in the mountains, by the pale light of the thing that passes for a lantern in such places—too dim to illuminate the page, but bright enough to attract fluttering creatures who fall and perish on the book or drop upon the reader from the top of the tent, as if to show their disapproval. I have learned from it much that was new to me (although, perhaps, things I should have known before), have had my vague knowledge of some facts clarified, and have been entertained and delighted by the simplicity and good judgment with which the writer has told his story. He constantly tries to allure his reader toward the books he is discussing, and he always insists upon the one great fact that literature is not something primarily to be analyzed by scholars nor smothered with annotations by editors; it is to be enjoyed for its own sake by its readers.

This is illustrated by his summing up on "The Divine Comedy." "The old commentators on Dante," writes Mr. Drinkwater, "have much to say regarding his theology, his metaphysics, his use of allegory, and such matters. Just so the commentators on Virgil in the Middle Ages regarded him not so much as a great poet as a skilled magician, from whose verses they drew oracles. Just so the early Puritans disputed whether Christian in 'The Pilgrim's Progress' was a sound exponent of the faith. One sage maintains that Beatrice represents the Church, another that she personifies the love of God. The lover of great poetry merely stops his ears. All such rubbish should be swept into the dustbin and forgotten. Only then can the mighty work of Dante be enjoyed as what it is, a grand and noble poem, a story of immortal joys and sorrows, which has no parallel among the works of men."

Some of his concise bits of information may be quoted as examples. Of "The Precepts of Ptah-Hotep," next to "The Book of the Dead" probably the oldest book in the world, he says: "The immense age of this oldest book but one may be realized if it be remembered that it was written two thousand years before Moses and two thousand years before the compilation of the Indian Vedas. It is two thousand five hundred years older than Homer and Solomon's Proverbs. The space of years between Solomon and ourselves is not so great as that between Solomon and Ptah-Hotep." And at the close of his three or four pages on the author of the "Æneid:" "Virgil was buried in Naples. The poet was a tall, dark, handsome man, of a modest and gentle disposition, silent, diffi-

[1] The Outline of Literature. Edited by John Drinkwater. 3 vols. Vol. I. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $4.50.

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ent, and religious, living a quiet life, oving his friends and loving his country. No great writer has ever been eld in deeper affection by his contemoraries, and his fame in his own ountry and his own time has never een dimmed."

Mr. Drinkwater's brief discussion f the dispute over the unity of Iomeric authorship (page 36), his llustration of the universal acquaintnce with Greek myth by the remark f the Bath chairman in "Pickwick" page 166), and his further para-raphs in the chapter on Greek myth page 169) show his admirable workmanship—clean-cut, effective, and greeable. This volume discusses the arliest books in the world, the writngs of Chaldea, Egypt, China, and ndia. A chapter is devoted to Hoer; that by Dr. Barnes to the story f the Bible; and one, by the editor, o the English Bible as literature. The sacred books of the East have a hapter; there is one on the myths of Greece and their effect on later poets; nd one on the Greek dramatists and he Latin poets. The eighth chapter lescribes the writings of the Middle Ages—the "Niebelungen Lied," "The Divine Comedy," "The Canterbury Tales," and "Le Morte d'Arthur." The volume closes with the Renaissance, Ariosto and Machiavelli, Rabelais and Montaigne, Cervantes, the writers of he Reformation, and, finally, Spenser's "Faerie Queene." The colossal igures and the great books occupy nost of the pages—Homer and the Bible, the Greek dramatists, and "The Divine Comedy." Lesser men—great hough they are—have perforce to be dismissed in a few lines. Catullus has a paragraph and Froissart about a page, but they are adequately treated within the necessary compass.

There is a satisfying directness of statement in Dr. Barnes's chapter on "the collection of ancient books which we call the Bible." We learn therein that two writers whom scholars call "the Judæan" and "the Ephraimite" are responsible for a large part of the more interesting material in the Book of Genesis. The Judæan, whoever he was, probably flourished about the middle of the ninth century B.C., and the Ephraimite somewhat less than a century later. A group of priests living in Babylonia during the Exile supplied the whole framework of the Pentateuch and gave it its final form. The right of the Song of Songs to a place in the Bible has been defended on the ground that Solomon was its author and that symbolically it represented Jehovah's love for his people. "Neither contention can be justified," writes Canon Barnes. It does not mention Jehovah, and it is in no sense a religious work, but it is good that it should be in the Bible "if only to remind us that to the men who made the Old Testament, as to ourselves, human love and spring-time were two of God's rich gifts." The Book of Daniel was written 165–163 B.C. to encourage the Jews during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes. It was a book for religious and patriotic propaganda, in some respects comparable with "The Pilgrim's Progress."

For the New Testament, the Gospel according to St. Mark was written about 70 A.D. by John Mark, nephew of Barnabas, and sometimes the companion of St. Paul. St. Luke and the Acts were probably written by St. Luke, or by an unknown editor who had access to St. Luke's diary. St. Matthew was written by "an unknown Jewish Christian of Palestine about the year A.D. 80." The Revelation of St. John the Divine is the work of a Jew, writing in Greek, but used to Hebrew thought and idiom. Its style proves conclusively that its author was not the St. John of the Fourth Gospel. These are a few of the interesting statements in which this chapter sums up modern Bibilical scholarship.

What will be the use of a book like this "Outline"? It can be used for reference, to find out stray facts and dates. It should be read for itself and as a suggestion and incentive to read the originals. Will it send readers who have never known Homer and Dante to read those authors? That is an interesting question, one which includes the whole problem of how much the classics are read to-day. Many librarians, my colleagues, have rosy ideas about this, or else they believe that it is a subject on which one should be decently silent. For expressing skeptical ideas upon it I have sometimes incurred the disapproval of librarians. It is a fact which I have proved to my own satisfaction that in the circulating branches of the library where I am employed the Greek and Roman classics, in the original and in translations, are in constant demand. In the main reading-room of the reference department a book of such stiff reading as Plato's "Republic" is worn and soiled with use. The greater part of this reading, however, is done by students in schools and colleges, who are using the books as text-books. For a hundred men who studied the Iliad in their school days, how many read it for pleasure afterwards? My answer is: Not one. In all my life I have known exactly one man who reads the Greek classics in the original for sheer pleasure, and keeps it up after middle age. And he had an English, not an American, university training. For the English classics, too many of us read Shakespeare in our school days and acquire a distaste for his plays forever afterwards. A classic, said a wise man, is a book which everybody praises and nobody reads. I am

He made her uneasy

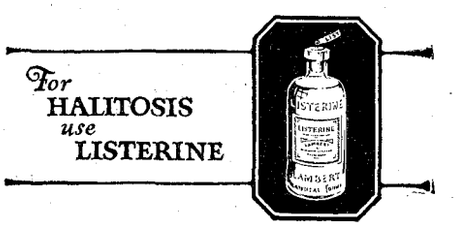
SHE never felt comfortable. And as a matter of fact she never could do her best work for him. Simply because there was something about him that disturbed her.

He was polite and well-mannered in every way. He was kind and considerate of her. In a business way her position was practically ideal. All except for this one thing. And he himself was no doubt quite unconscious about it all.

That's the insidious thing about halitosis (unpleasant breath). You, yourself, rarely know when you have it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle.

It is an interesting thing that this well-known antiseptic that has been in use for years for surgical dressings, possesses these peculiar properties as a breath deodorant. It halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. So the systematic use of Listerine puts you on the safe and polite side. You know your breath is right. Fastidious people everywhere are making it a regular part of their daily routine.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*



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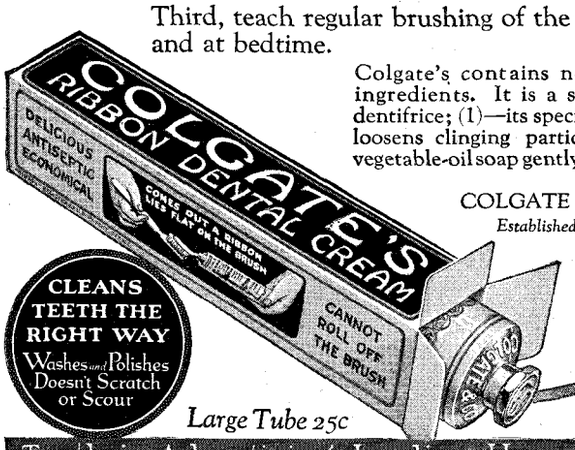

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afraid that that list of English reading for college entrance examinations is for ninety-five per cent of those who follow it an insurance that they will never wish to read any of those books, plays, or poems again. Except with teachers like Childs and Gummere, Copeland and Phelps, who give their pupils the best that a teacher can give, a love for reading, instruction in literature turns the most beautiful things in the world into the dismal guise of work, not into pleasure.

But if the reader be somewhat inclined toward books this "Outline" furnishes the best of bait. If he must be content with brief and sketchy information, it offers, not a full meal, but an excellent light luncheon.

THE NEW BOOKS

POETRY

OXFORD POETRY, 1921. Edited by Alan Porter, Richard Hughes, and Robert Graves. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.

OXFORD POETRY, 1922. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.

The poetical content of these two volumes is surprisingly high. It was hardly to be expected that undergraduates would attain such a degree of maturity as is evinced here, although, after an inspection of the two volumes, it is evident that a number of young men who have already made places for themselves in contemporary English poetry are present. Among these are Robert Graves, Edmund Blunden, Richard Hughes, Frank Prewett, and Edgell Rickword. Assuredly poetical talent among the Georgians blossoms with the early rose. In the 1921 collection may be found such charming efforts as Frank Prewett's Elizabethan snatch "Come, Girl, and Embrace" and Louis Golding's "Shepherd Singing Ragtime," while in the 1922 gathering are Richard Hughes's "Gaza" and Alan Porter's modernistic "The Cosmopolitan." Edgell Rickword's "Winter Prophecies," from the 1921 volume, deserves quotation as an example of how magnificently these young men capture the sonnet form:

Cities with tall and graceful spires I know
Mirrored in pools and rivers silver bright,
That wither if the softest wind should blow
And by a stone are blotted out of sight.
Frailer they are than curved leaves of snow
Fluttering down from the dark trees of night
Slowly, and then unutterably slow,
And ceasing as most quietly comes the light.

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'ater is carved like fern and stone
takes on
he flush of life when flesh lies quiet
as stone;
'hilst sinister and clownish, bright
and wan,
'ith solemn affectations the old
Moon
pins dooms and weirds and meltings
of the bone
nd universal silence to be soon.

'HE MAIL BAG

A SHORT WAY WITH PIRATES

N your issue of August 29 an editorial paragraph refers to "Rumnning and the Law" in telling of a al possibility of reaching the ves-, which hang just outside the three-e limit from our shores in order to vide the criminals among us with bidden booze.

s there not an overlooked possity of restraint far beyond this ee-mile limit, through diplomatic resentations as to the "unfriendly s" to this Government which contute the only reason for the pres-'e of these hovering sneaks?

Every vessel waiting outside the ee-mile line to engage in booze comrce must carry the flag of some ion or be admittedly without the e of any nation. The Eighteenth endment is an integral part of the nstitution of the United States. es not the presence at our borders craft obviously and provably reining there for no other purpose n that of violating a provision of Constitution as well as an act of Congress constitute very definitely "unfriendly act"?

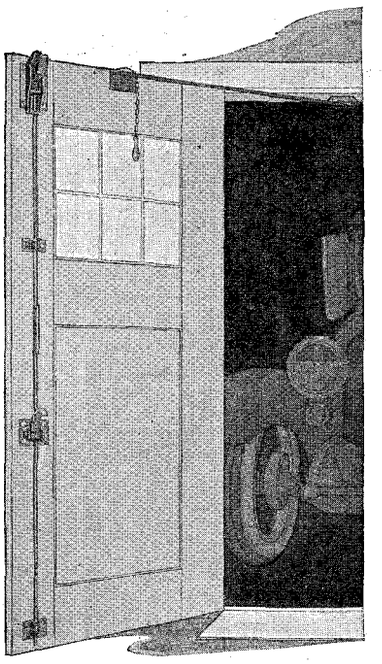
These rum-runners are engaged in minal conspiracy to violate our funmental law, whether inside or just tside our boundaries. If their craft r no flags of nationality, they are nly piratical, and can be seized as h. If they claim the protection of flag of any nation, then it would m that we ought to call the attenn of that nation to this irritating empt to violate our laws, and ask t nation either to restrain or to avow the acts of its nationals, who ght in the latter case be considered d dealt with as pirates.

Perhaps a better way of bringing matter to a head would be for our vy to seize all these rum-running minal craft as engaged in acts most friendly to the United States, and ait for a short time the action of y nation in objection to an anunced policy of confiscation and struction of vessels and cargoes, th suitable punishment of their atical crews. Every man who sails one of these rum vultures knows he is engaging in a criminal attempt to defy the Constitution of the United States, and if he should be caught, convicted, and executed as a pirate the world would have its criminal content reduced to that extent.

It would not require many such seizures to check considerably the booze flood, and the principle ought to be just as workable for our Canadian and Mexican borders as for our seacoasts.

Taking it equitably closer, let us wonder how long within the State of Pennsylvania a band of men of any State would be permitted to surround the premises of any plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, let us say at a distance of three hundred feet, openly engaged in selling firearms or cocaine to the employees of such plant, by its rules prohibited from carrying the one or using the other? I think Governor Pinchot would meet the situation in about twenty-four hours!

J. HORACE MCFARLAND,
President American Civic Association.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



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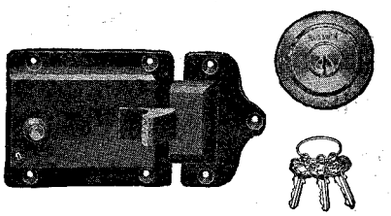

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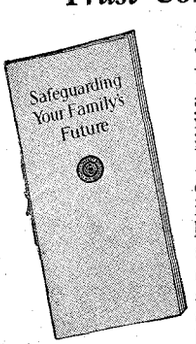

for the booklets, "Your Wife and Your Insurance" and "Safeguarding Your Family's Future." Ask one of its officers for further information on life insurance trusts. Or, if more convenient, send your inquiry to the address below.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
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The Financial Department is prepared to fur information regarding standard investment sec ties, but cannot undertake to **advise** the purch of any specific security. It will give to inqui facts of record or information resulting from pert investigation, and a nominal charge of dollar per inquiry will be made for this spe service. All letters of inquiry should be addres to The Outlook. Financial Department, 381 Fou Avenue, New York.

AMERICAN "MARKS

A FRIEND of ours vouches t the story of a man who thi years or so ago came to N York with $100,000 to invest. wanted something good; all investo do. Our friend is well acquaint in the financial district, and he ma a point of introducing the prospecti purchaser to several reputable ba ing houses, each of which suggeste list of securities which seemed su able. None of them satisfied the m however, and, though he spent nea three weeks searching, he seemed u able to find what he wanted.

Our friend kept in touch with h all this time and went to lots of tro ble on his account, but apparently to no purpose. One night the two m met uptown.

"The money is all invested," o friend was told.

"Fine!" he exclaimed. "What d you buy?"

"German marks."

Our friend says he felt limp over.

"What?" he managed to stamm finally.

"German marks. Got 'em at thr cents apiece; that means three milli three hundred thousand marks. If sell at fifteen cents, that means profit of nearly four hundred thousa dollars. Not bad, eh?"

"But suppose they go down?" o friend inquired.

"Oh, but they won't. At least th may go down a little, but they're su to go up soon."

"Look here," exclaimed our frien "I know it's dangerous business tr ing to advise people about investmen but if I were you I'd sell those mar the first thing in the morning."

He argued and pleaded with t man for two hours, but could make impression. The man was convinc he had a sure thing and could not convinced of anything else.

So far as we know, he still has t marks. If he had been content wait, he could have bought them nc at the rate of 7,000,000 for a dolla We leave it to any one who reads th to figure how many marks $100,0 would purchase on this basis. So one may say, "All the marks in Ge many;" but this is scarcely true if t

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newspapers' reports that the output of marks is exceeding 30,000,000,000,000 daily can be credited. At this rate, the circulation of paper currency will soon be calculated in quadrillions.

It is easy to see that the more marks there are the less each one is worth. Money and wheat—or any other commodity—are not far apart when their value is to be determined. An oversupply of wheat brings the price tumbling down; an oversupply of money brings its value down just as rapidly. In this country our paper money is issued against a gold reserve; we even have gold certificates, "yellowbacks," which actually represent gold. We have security for our paper money, in other words. In Germany the paper money is now paper, and that is about all.

How many people in the United States have done what the man with the $100,000 did? Figures are not available, but estimates fix the amount of money lost by Americans looking for easy money through the purchase of marks as high as several hundred million dollars. We know a driver of an express wagon who bought 7,000,000 marks, and told us confidentially that when they went to a cent he would be financially independent. His holdings are now worth one dollar, and even the most economical of managers can scarcely support a family on the income from this sum. We know several people who bought anywhere from one hundred to one thousand dollars' worth of German marks. The easy "marks" who thus ventured into the field of foreign exchange must total many thousands.

Meanwhile Germany is dependent upon importations of foodstuffs if her people are to be fed; she can't use paper marks for this purpose. Germany's industries must have raw materials which can only be purchased outside her borders. Where is she going to get the wherewithal to pay for them? If we were a producer of copper and Germany wanted to buy from us, we feel very certain we should not accept paper marks in payment. What good are they? Last week they were quoted at three million to a dollar; this week, seven million, less than half their value of a week ago, which was then scarcely more than nominal.

Some people accuse the Germans of bad financial judgment. Others say they are deliberately trying to commit financial suicide, to go into voluntarily forced bankruptcy, and thus not only escape reparations payments, but possibly to drag other nations of the world down into the financial slough with them. Who knows? Certainly it would seem as if they had acted deliberately, and latest reports are that not only are the banks printing marks, but the newspapers, and even

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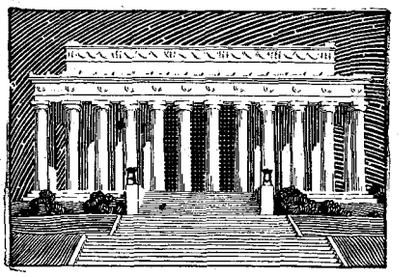

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

individuals; all one needs in Germany to produce money is a supply of paper, a little type, and a printing-press. At least so it would seem, but the catch is that the equipment and the material are probably worth more than the finished product.

The mark has gone the way of the ruble. How many people remember the "shinplasters" issued by the Confederate Government in our own country? It was the same kind of thing—paper with no security back of it. And if any one who holds German marks wonders what their ultimate value is going to be, he might inquire into the history of the shinplasters and decide if their fate is a precedent.

The Government of the thirteen colonies during the war of American independence tried its hand at paper money, and with equal success. We talk about the high cost of living now, but it is on record that John Adams once paid twenty-four hundred dollars for a suit of clothes. So far as we can learn, there was nothing fancy about the suit either.

Germany, however, seems to be trying to establish the record for frenzied finance. To quote the financial editorial of the New York "Tribune" for August 28: "The German mark was quoted nominally at 17 cents a million, the maintenance of this quotation being surprising in view of the latest Reichsbank statement. Inflation in Germany had previously attained to dizzy heights, and the amazing display of the figures just issued represented merely an acceleration of the pace. Gold holdings dropped more than 80,000,000 marks, while circulation expanded 54,000,000,000,000 marks. Each week brings the final collapse of the present currency system and the substitution of a new order that much nearer." If this prediction is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, it might not be a bad idea for every American who owns a million marks to exchange them for 17 cents and put the money in the baby's bank where it will do some good.

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Real Estate

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FOR SALE An old-fashioned house, charmingly situated on the State road in the village of Colchester, Conn. JOHN CONDREN, Colchester, Agent.

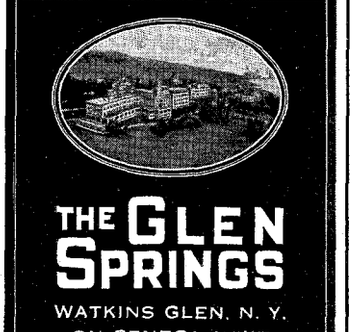
MAINE

FOR SALE, THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me. Adapted to summer resort or school. 30 guest rooms, well furnished. White Mt. scenery. Country club, golf, tennis, etc., near. Terms low; $3,000 to $5,000 down. Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

NEW JERSEY

For Rent House, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, heated, adults. Owner reserving two rooms, immediate possession. Price $75. 30 min. from City Hall, N. Y. H. R. Tappen, 151 Mountain Way, Rutherford, N.J.

Health Resorts



THE GLEN SPRINGS
WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.
ON SENECA LAKE
Wm. E. Leffingwell, President

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. The Pioneer American "Cure" for heart disorders.
Sporty Golf Course

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Health Resorts

Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*

Sanford Hall Flushing New York

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

YOU have many friends who want to buy "Mary Moore" hand-made dresses two to eight years. Use YOUR SPARE TIME showing them for us and earn our LIBERAL COMMISSION. Full particulars to responsible parties. *William Moore Co., Box 156,* Davenport, Iowa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. Miss Richards' Bureau, Box 5, East Side, Providence.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, attendants. Supplies families, schools, institutions.

TEACHERS WANTED for colleges and universities. American College Bureau, Chicago Temple, Chicago; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

FOR $1 postpaid. 200 sheets bond note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address. 10c extra west of the Mississippi. Order direct or write for samples. M. C. Harp, Box 139E, Lansingburg, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put *you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay,* fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Wash*ington, D. C.*

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—A lady of refinement as assistant matron for girls' vacation house, by September 15. Address The Lodge, Farmington, Conn.

MOTHER'S helper, nursery governess—lady, educated, Protestant, age 35-40 years—for two children, eight and six years. Summit winter, Spring Lake summer. Position permanent. Highest references. Salary $90. 4,191, Outlook.

WANTED — Refined mature woman, mother's helper family college professor. 4,213, Outlook.

WOMAN under forty, accustomed to and understanding children, to assist care of boy eight and girl six in refined home, Rye, N.Y., and wherever family may be summer months. Refinement and education essential qualifications, and *willingness to assist as mother's* helper in household where servants are employed. Employment to begin early October. 4,209, Outlook.

ATTENDANT wanted for physical care of children in small private school. Address 70 Prospect St., Portchester, N. Y.

LADY living in pleasant city and home near Chicago desires *capable, intelligent,* refined, and home loving companion. 4,207. Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED teaching governess, boy eight, girl five. Connecticut summers, Florida winters. Good physical care most important. State age, religion, references as governess, and salary. Permanent. Answer: Lox 1011, New Britain, Conn.

WANTED about October 1 teaching governess for two children. 4,211, Outlook.

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You "CONQUERORS"

who haven't taken a vacation in years

ARE you one of the "CONQUERORS" of Business and Finance who haven't had a vacation in years?

If so, this is *your* opportunity—*the opportunity* to recover all those lost vacations in one—in one glorious holiday.

Go 'Round the World

Make your Dreams, visions of lost vacations, come true

The new Cunarder FRANCONIA, management of the American Express Travel Department, *sails from New York November 15, or from San Francisco December 4, 1923. Returns to New York March 27th.* 30,000 Wonder Miles—133 Wonderful Days.

This American Express Cruise of the FRANCONIA offers the best in travel in every way on land and sea—the most interesting and varied itinerary—leisurely covered; the newest and most perfect Cruising Ship ever built; Cunard sea-management and cuisine; all the luxuries and appointments of the modern club, with its living comforts, recreation and sports.

Under the experienced management of the American Express Travel Department, with its branch offices around the world, this Cruise assures its party rare facilities for visiting the most desirable places. More than 25 ports of call.

Havana, Panama Canal, San Francisco, Hilo, Honolulu, Japan (13 days—Yokohama, Kamakura, Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto, Nikko, Inland Sea, Miyajima), Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Tewfik, Cairo, Naples, Monaco, Gibraltar—and home.

Reservations should be made now. Party will be limited to a number far below the FRANCONIA'S comfortable capacity.

Mail coupon below for full information

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Travel Department
65 Broadway
New York

Wherever you go always carry American Express Travelers Cheques

Please send me full information, and prices of the FRANCONIA Cruise:

Name.....

Address.....

OUTLOOK

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESS desired for Philadelphia, by middle of September if possible, for three little girls, nine, eight, and six. Must thoroughly understand physical care and be able to teach two of the children spring and autumn while in the country. No sewing nor mending required. Only highest references considered. Applicant please state experience, nationality, religion, age, and salary expected. 4,167, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

PROFESSIONALLY trained, experienced woman desires position as assistant manager of women's club or tea room. 4,161, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as hotel manager, superintendent, or buyer Competent in managing many employees, superintending large plant and grounds, buying all supplies. 4,143, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by lady, position of hostess, housekeeper (managing), chaperon, or housemother. References. 4,163, Outlook.

A very reliable man and wife wish a position in a home or club. Capable of taking full charge, fond of children. References furnished and required. Address 4,187, Outlook.

WOMAN executive, experienced in managing housekeeping, wishes position of responsibility in private home. Accustomed to engaging and directing employees, handling correspondence, balancing checking accounts, paying bills, buying and making out menus. 4,180, Outlook.

SISTERS, one registered nurse, one experienced nurse, would like positions with families going to CALIFORNIA for winter. 4,214, Outlook.

YOUNG Parisian lady, highest references, wants position companion, secretary, party going France. 4,220, Outlook.

EDUCATED Southern woman, Presbyterian, desires position in New York as companion-housekeeper. Elderly couple or ladies preferred. 62 Eppirt St., East Orange, N. J.

YOUNG lady desires position as managing housekeeper or companion. Knowledge of nursing. Best references. Address 4,215, Outlook.

YOUNG lady desires position in refined family as companion or nursery-governess, in or near New York. 4,199, Outlook.

WIDOW desires position as governess-companion. Experienced auto driver. References exchanged. Healthy, cheerful. 4,153, Outlook.

CULTURED, refined young woman as companion to older woman, or will tutor children. Will travel. References. 4,202, Outlook.

REGISTERED nurse going to California would care for children or invalid en route. Elizabeth Maclaren, Emerson Road, Winthrop, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS or waitress and chambermaid, Protestant, in private family. References. 4,205, Outlook.

POSITION as companion by young CANADIAN woman; educated and refined. EXCELLENT references. 4,206, Outlook.

WIDOW desires position as managing housekeeper. References exchanged. 4,154, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

ARTS and crafts teacher. Woman graduate Pratt Institute desires position in private school or college. 4,189, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as governess. Eight years' experience. Excellent references. 4,217, Outlook.

GOVERNESS-nurse. Experienced Scotch woman wishes position. Children over three. Good traveler. 4,218, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, mother's helper, companion. Educated, experienced woman desires position. 4,219, Outlook.

SUCCESSFUL teacher of defective children is open for engagement October 1. Private cases preferred. 4,201, Outlook.

TEACHER piano and violin, experienced (graduate New England Conservatory), desires position. 4,204, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Miss Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

WANTED—Executive headmaster to organize boys' school. Advertisers have property and can finance construction. Address 4,164, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY woman, having traveled extensively in Europe and Orient, would chaperon young girl to Orient this winter. Highest references. 4,216, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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BY THE WAY

"THE former brewing plant at East Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues, converted into a mercantile building when the company ceased the manufacture of beer, is now 100 per cent rented to concerns such as the Tiffany Studios, the Guildhall Galleries (antique furniture), the Windowcraft Corporation (window displays), the Encyclopædia Britannica, the Aldus Printers, G. P. Putnam's Sons (publishers), the New York Edison Company, etc." Such a statement outweighs a good many newspaper paragraphs about the alleged failure of prohibition.

Airplanes are beginning to be seen in the Congo regions, thanks to King Albert's interest in aviation, a writer in the "North American Review" says. He adds: "A tale is told of a native who insisted to a European traveler that there were male and female airplanes. "But how can you tell which is which?" "They generally fly in couples, and you can tell that the one in front is the male because he settles down first to select a good landing-place for his mate."

"I sent a list of 5 per cent vegetables to my patient so he could select what he wanted," says a contributor to the "Journal" of the American Medical Association. "I divided the list into two columns, one containing common vegetables, the other the less popular ones:

lettuce	endive
cucumber	marrow
spinach	sauerkraut
beet greens	mushrooms
tomatoes	sea kale
cabbage	okra
radishes	broccoli
asparagus	artichokes

When I saw him that evening he was quite agitated and exclaimed: 'I got the vegetables you wanted me to have for dinner, but the ones on the second list that I might have for supper I can't get anywhere.'"

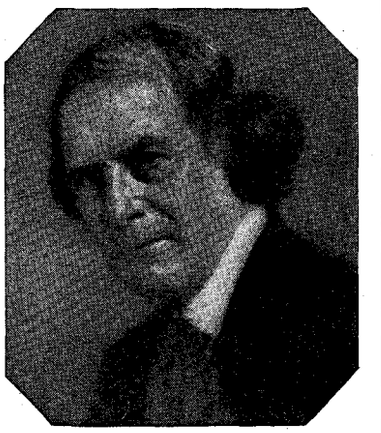
"Gutenberg's secrecy about his art, whatever may have been its motive," says the "Type Metal Magazine" in advocating open-handed methods in business, "had the effect of obscuring the early history of typography and reacted to rob him of much of the reputation he might have gained by giving his art openly to the world. His Bibles are marvelous examples of printing. It is doubtful if work of equal merit has been done by any printer since his time. The reason he took such extreme pains, according to certain historians, was that he hoped to sell his printed book as a hand-lettered book and for a hand-lettered

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA

By Elbert Hubbard

Thought by many to be the most stimulating piece of inspirational literature ever written

OVER forty million copies of "The Message" were printed during Elbert Hubbard's lifetime. During the World War three of the Allied Governments distributed it to the soldiers in the trenches. *A copy of this dynamic preachment is yours for the asking. Just clip the coupon and mail to us to-day.*



ELBERT HUBBARD

As a writer Elbert Hubbard stands in the front rank of the Immortals. One of the ablest writers in America, Ed. Howe, called him "the brightest man in the writing game."

Few businessmen have left institutions that reflect as much credit upon their founder, and yet the Roycroft Shops were launched primarily to demonstrate his philosophy that "Art is merely the expression of a man's joy in his work."

No public speaker who gave the platform his whole time appeared before as many audiences in the course of a year as this businessman and writer.

Where did Elbert Hubbard find the inspiration for carrying on his great work? It is no secret at East Aurora. It was derived from his own little pilgrimages to the haunts of the Great.

Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great

Fourteen years were consumed in the writing of the work that ranks to-day as Elbert Hubbard's masterpiece. In 1894 the series of "Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great" was begun, and once a month for fourteen years, without a break, one of these little pilgrimages was given to the world.

These little gems have been accepted as classics and will live. In all there are one hundred and eighty-two "Little Journeys" that take us to the homes of the men and women who transformed the thought of their time, changed the course of empire and marked the destiny of civilization. Through him, the ideas, the deeds, the achievements of these immortals have been given to the living present and will be sent echoing down the centuries.

Following Hubbard's tragic death on the "Lusitania" in 1915, announcement was made from East Aurora that the Philistine Magazine would be discontinued. Hubbard had gone on a long journey and might need his "Philistine." Besides, who was to take up his pen? It was also a beautiful tribute to the father from the son.

The same spirit of devotion has prompted the Roycrofters to issue their memorial edition of "Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great." In no other way could they so fittingly perpetuate the memory of the founder of their institution as to liberate the influence that was such an important factor in moulding the career of his genius.

Mail Coupon for Special Quotation and Free Little Journey Booklet

A limited number of the memorial sets will be distributed at a very special price, so low, in fact, that we cannot publish the price broadcast. To do so might possibly interfere with the future sale of the edition. Therefore we will name this introductory price only by letter, to those sending the coupon.

The Roycrofters
East Aurora New York

The Roycrofters, East Aurora, N. Y.

I shall be pleased to receive, without obligation on my part, a copy of Elbert Hubbard's "A Message to Garcia," and further information about The Roycrofters' Memorial Edition of "Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great."

Name.....

Address.....

O-9-12-23

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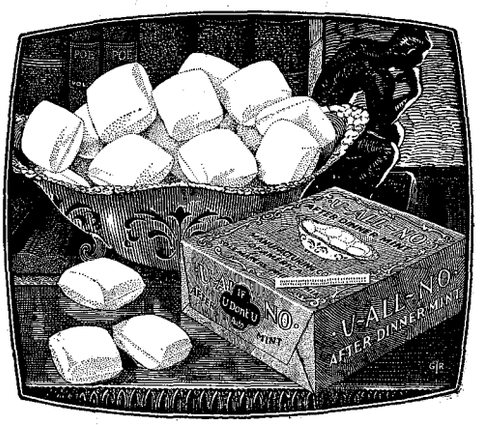


THE first tang of Autumn in the air. Long cool evenings with open fires to take away the crisp chill. Entertainment within doors—formal or impromptu. But always U-All-No After Dinner Mints.

Keep these creamy mints in the house for all occasions. Their delicate piquant flavor lasts because they are packed in airtight tin containers, never sold in bulk.

Two sizes—ten and twenty-five cents. If your dealer hasn't them, send to us direct. Address Dept. F

MANUFACTURING CO.
OF AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

·U-ALL-NO·
·AFTER DINNER MINT·

The dread Pyorrhea begins with bleeding gums

PYORRHEA'S infecting germs cause many ills. Medical science has proved this.

Many diseased conditions are now known often to be the result of Pyorrhea germs that breed in pockets about the teeth. Rheumatism, anaemia, nervous disorders and other diseases have been traced in many cases to this Pyorrhea infection.

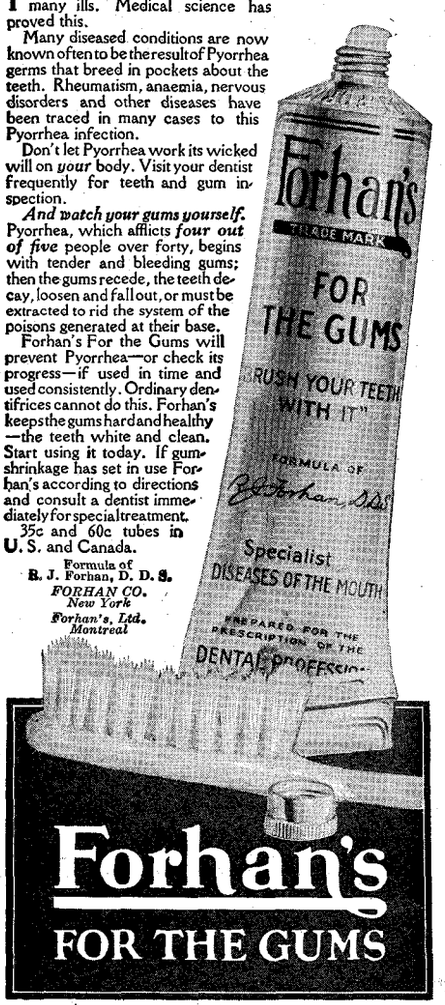
Don't let Pyorrhea work its wicked will on *your* body. Visit your dentist frequently for teeth and gum inspection.

And watch your gums yourself. Pyorrhea, which afflicts *four out of five* people over forty, begins with tender and bleeding gums; then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisons generated at their base.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy—the teeth white and clean. Start using it today. If gum-shrinkage has set in use Forhan's according to directions and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in U. S. and Canada.

Formula of
B. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
FORHAN CO.
New York
Forhan's, Ltd.
Montreal



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

A Cash Offer for Cartoons

A cash payment of one dollar will promptly be made to our readers who send us a cartoon accepted by The Outlook. Cartoons will not be returned. Each one should be marked with name and address of sender to assure payment if accepted. They should be sent flat, not rolled.

We want to see the best cartoons published in your local papers.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK
381 Fourth Avenue
New York

BY THE WAY (*Continued*)

price. The dropping of secrecy is an unmistakable sign that a trade is established and modernized. Where the laboratory enters an industry, trade secrets vanish."

A locomotive engineer's duties require him to lean out of his cab window occasionally to inspect the road ahead, though passengers are warned against putting their heads out of the windows. Railways must so construct their roadbed that the engineer can look out with safety. At least that is the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, as reported by the "Railway Age," in a case where an engineer was killed because his head struck a rock that projected from a cutting to within six inches of the cab window.

From the New York "Sun:"

"Haven't you any superstitions?" "No, I think they bring bad luck."

From the "Argonaut:"

"That youngest boy of yours doesn't seem to do you credit, Uncle Mose," remarked the darky pastor to one of his parishioners. "No, sah, no, sah," replied the old man sorrowfully. "He is de wurstest chile I eber had; in fact, he's de white sheep ob de family."

From "Outing:"

"Bulleye Hickson, of the West Virginia mountains, was asked if he had ever been lost. 'No, I ain't never been what you'd call lost. Of course sometimes it might take me two or three days to find out where I am, but I ain't never been lost.'"

On page 558 of the issue of The Outlook for August 8, beginning line 11, column 1, appears the following astonishing statement:

"The horses . . . were so exhausted that they breathed through their mouths."

Probably this is one of the results of the prevalence of the automobile. In the good old days when most of us were familiar with horses it was commonly acknowledged that since there is no passage between a horse's mouth and its windpipe, it is entirely impossible for a horse to breathe through its mouth.

The writer of the above letter makes a definite statement, and it is corroborated by a prominent veterinary surgeon, with the proviso, "There has been some controversy as to whether under unusual circumstances a horse can breathe through his mouth." The Encyclopædia Britannica says: "Under ordinary circumstances the horse breathes entirely by the nasal passages, the communication between the larynx and the mouth being closed by the velum palati."

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